

Unite Ranks Against Fascist Invasion of Ethiopia! Fight Imperialist War!

Daily Worker

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U.S. ENDS DIRECT RELIEF FOR JOBLESS

Collective Oil Ban Threat Speeds Plan to Slice Ethiopia

LAVAL SEEKS 'COMPROMISE' SETTLEMENT

Italian Losses in East Africa Complicate Partitionment

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Premier Pierre Laval of France has again assumed the role of "honest broker" between Mussolini and the League of Nations in an attempt to push through a deal for the dismemberment of Ethiopia in the face of the threat of collective oil sanctions, it was indicated today.

On Dec. 12, the League of Nations meets for the express purpose of applying sanctions on oil, coal and a number of other key products. It is said to be Laval's aim to speed up negotiations so that a "settlement" can be announced before that date.

More than anything else, the threat of a collective embargo on oil has forced Laval, Mussolini's ally, to press forward his proposal for a "compromise" partitionment of Ethiopia.

It is well known that British and French foreign office experts have almost completed their negotiations, designed to establish an understanding between France and Great Britain as to how much both nations can afford to let Mussolini grab in Ethiopia. Laval's plans are based upon inducing Mussolini to accept this Franco-British program with certain face-saving devices tacked on.

Observers here are of the opinion that Italian fascism has made it considerably more difficult for France, Great Britain and Italy to arrive at a "settlement" satisfactory to all three by its setbacks on both the northern and southern battlefronts. Any plan worked out by the three governments would be necessarily based upon already existing Italian occupation of considerable Ethiopian territory, it is said.

Nevertheless, the threat of collective oil sanctions has put a trump card in the hands of France and Great Britain who are dangling before Mussolini the offer of "territorial compensation" in return for a halt in the East African war. It is reported that Premier Laval plans to promise Mussolini that he will do his utmost to prevent the application of oil sanctions on condition that Mussolini agree to give up his maximum demands, which involved virtual control of all Ethiopia.

In the meantime, Italian fascism will continue its war in East Africa until the opportune moment arrives when France and England can trot out their "compromise" settlement to bring the war to an end, with England's interest in the Lake Tsana region safeguarded, Mussolini receiving territorial "compensations," Ethiopia's independence nominally maintained and Premier Laval keeping his alliance with Mussolini intact as provided for in their secret agreement made in Rome last January.

'Old Guard' Threatens Split in S. P.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The situation in the Socialist Party is now the same as it was before the split in 1921 (the second split), declared Alex Cahn, one of the Old Guard delegates in a speech at the Jewish Socialist Verband convention (Jewish section of the Socialist Party) which is the organizational backbone of the Old Guard, which is now being held in Cleveland. Cahn declared that the "militants" have already entered an agreement with the Communist Party for a united front and that they will openly confirm it at their next convention if they will have the majority. "We will probably again have to be ready to pick up our bags as in 1921 and organize the Socialist Party. You have got to be ready," he declared.

He attacked the "militants" in the Socialist Party and called the Socialist Call a combination of the Daily Mirror and the Daily Worker. The convention opened Thursday. At Saturday's session Alex Cahn, editor of the Forward, was one of the main speakers. He repeated the old Hearst story that Moscow gold is being used here for Communist propaganda; that Moscow is spending millions of dollars in keeping up a big press in America and that many Socialists are being influenced by the Daily Worker and other Communist newspapers.

He justified his action on the Forward suppressing the articles of Otto Bauer and Raphael Ab-

Newest Tool of Hearst Was Ejected From Soviet Union as Swindler

Stole Articles from Repair Shop of State Farm

WAS INCOMPETENT Former Co-worker Nails Lies of 'Refugee from U.S.S.R.'

By Fedor P. Wilga

I am not a refugee from the Soviet Union, although I went there with the man who calls himself Walter Niedbala and who has written a series of articles in Mr. Hearst's New York American, under the general titles, "Soviet Refugee's Story," and "American Refugee's Story," about the Workers Tractor School in Brooklyn and the Alexandrovsk State Grain Farm in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Niedbala is not a refugee from Russia either, but more of that later. I worked at the Alexandrovsk state farm all the time that Niedbala was there and much longer, up until a few weeks ago, when I received my vacation with pay like other workers in the Soviet Union. I am now on my vacation. Thirty-one other Americans who went with us are still there. The few who decided, for family reasons or otherwise, to return to America could and did freely return.

Taken to Soviet Union

In Jan., 1933, a person then calling himself Niedbala (the same who now calls himself Niedbala) came to the tractor school in Brooklyn where I then was and applied for a position as an instructor in automobile mechanics (not as a student, as he hints in his articles). He told us that he had his own little garage at 2575 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn, but could not pay his rent and therefore the place

(Continued on Page 2)

Chinese Rulers Split in Crisis

Japan's Advance Forces Wavering War Lords to Take Sides

SHANGHAI, Dec. 1.—The open invasion of North China by Japanese troops is fast forcing the Chinese war lords in the five northern provinces to choose between succumbing to the pressure of the Japanese imperialists or taking their stand with the rising tide of the anti-Japanese movement among the Chinese masses.

Following the reported capitulation of General Sung Chey-yuan, overlord of the key northern provinces of Hopei and Chahar to the Japanese, General Han Fu-chu, war lord of Shantung province, today reaffirmed his loyalty to the Nanking government.

His decision to oppose autonomists was considered most important because of his high position in the province, one of the five marked for inclusion in the newest Japanese grab.

"I am supporting the Nanking government," he said, "I am opposed to the autonomists."

He revealed that he protested to the Japanese consul against Japanese airplanes flying over Tsin-

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AFFIDAVIT EXPLODES LIES OF HEARST TOOL

JAMES O'NEILL, YORK COUNTY, N.Y. I, Fedor P. Wilga, depose and say: That I am the "man mentioned by Mr. Niedbala (Niedelman) in his articles in the New York American, Nov. 17 to Nov. 22, 1935, as a member of the Workers Tractor School, Brooklyn, and the person who went together with a group of 47 persons from a cruise to the Soviet Union in 1933 and worked on the Alexandrovsk State Farm there.

I further state that Niedbala (Niedelman) is not a refugee from the Soviet Union as is stated in the Hearst press, but that he was requested by the authorities there to leave the country because of numerous misdeeds there, one of which involved the attempted sale to the government of patents which were not his own.

I further state that I was at the Alexandrovsk State Farm during the period that he spent there, and that his statements about starvation, red tape, graft, shooting of prisoners, mistreatment of the Americans, including his story of the death of a certain Mr. Pivovarsky, are false and slanderous.

I challenge any impartial group of people to elect a committee to go to the Soviet Union to investigate the truth of this matter.

I further affirm that I have told the truth in the article which I now submit to all newspapers coming to the truth before their readers, concerning Niedbala (Niedelman) and the Alexandrovsk State Farm. I feel it is my duty as an American citizen to refute the false statements of Niedbala (Niedelman) and to place the truth of this matter before the American public.

Fedor P. Wilga

Sworn to before me this 26th of Nov. 1935 Max Hitz

(Continued on Page 2)

Soviets Commemorate First Anniversary of Kirov's Assassination

ANNOUNCEMENT IS MADE OF ARREST OF A NEW GANG OF SPIES LINKED TO A FOREIGN POWER

MOSCOW, Dec. 1.—Today, while the whole Soviet Union is solemnly commemorating the first anniversary of the murder of Kirov, Lenin-grad secretary of the Communist Party, announcement is made of the discovery and arrest of a new gang of foreign spies.

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GULF DOCKERS REBUKE RYAN; PUSH BOYCOTT

Address Appeal to All Longshoremen—Plan Marine Federation

(Special to the Daily Worker) HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 1.—The International Longshoremen's Association membership here repudiated completely the policies of International President J. P. Ryan at the end of the week and took drastic action of its own to secure a real boycott in other ports of the seaboard loaded in Gulf ports.

The joint assembly of all Houston locals passed a resolution embodying a stinging rebuke of Ryan's failure to carry out his often promised boycott, and directed an appeal over the heads of Ryan to "All Members of the I.L.A. on the North Atlantic," in which they say:

"We appeal to you to put this boycott into effect regardless of President Ryan's instructions, because President Ryan has failed in his duties as president."

In the same resolution they denounce the McGrady mediation board as a trick to break their strike, and they reject absolutely Ryan's orders to make separate agreements and leave their brothers of the Eastern Gulf Coast to the mercy of company unions, gunmen and strikebreakers.

Simultaneously, a resolution was adopted calling for the formation of a Gulf Coast Maritime Federation on the model of the militant Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast. An informal conference was held of representatives of the American Radio Telegraphists Association, the Masters, Mates and

(Continued on Page 2)

Communists Plan Labor Party Drive in New York

Resolving to throw all forces into the movement to build a mass Farmer-Labor Party in New York State, 400 active Communist Party workers late last night concluded a highly enthusiastic but businesslike conference of the New York organization of the Communist Party.

Approximately 100 local unions have already endorsed the proposal to form a Labor Party, it was announced.

Special attention will be paid to the work in the trade unions for the Labor Party, the conference decided. This opens the possibility of the Labor Party entering the field in the special election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Aldermanic President Bernard S. Deutch. As such it would be preliminary to the mayoralty contest in 1937.

For the establishment of the united front, it was pointed out by I. Amter, district organizer of the party, in his three-hour opening report, the united front between the Communist and Socialist parties is essential.

Referring to the issues around which the united front might be formed, Amter said:

"The Communist sections and units must approach the branches of the Socialist Party on issues of the community and the neighborhoods, such as relief, against police brutality, denial of civil rights, etc., whatever the local issue may be and try to form the united front. The Communists in the trade unions and members of rank and file groups should approach indi-

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NEGOTIATES



Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins (above) has held secret conversations with Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, in connection with a settlement of the gulf dock strike.

Acquittal Won By Caballero

Mass Pressure Frees Leader of Spanish Left Socialists

MADRID, Dec. 1.—Francisco Largo Caballero was acquitted yesterday by the Spanish Supreme Court on the charge of having been one of the leaders of the revolution of October 1934.

When Caballero, who is the acknowledged leader of the left wing of the Spanish Socialist Party, was finally released from prison, a huge demonstration of workers greeted him with upraised fists and the slogans: "Long live the Proletarian Republic! Down with capitalism! Long live the Soviet Union!"

Caballero was kept a prisoner for thirteen months before he was put on trial. The prosecutor demanded life imprisonment as the verdict.

Educators Ask Boycott Of Olympics

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—Forty educators from 27 States have joined in a petition to request that the American Athletic Union and the American Olympic Committee withdraw from the 1936 Olympic Games as a protest against Nazi persecution of the Jews, Frank Kingdon, President of Dana College, announced today.

Kingdon's statement in part follows: "As American educators concerned with the freedom of the human intellect and the progress of society, we address ourselves to the American Olympic Committee and the Amateur Athletic Union to register our view that the American team should be withdrawn from participation in the Olympic Games if held in Nazi Germany."

"Because the Olympic Games are dedicated to the advancement of inter-racial comity and high standards of sportsmanship, and because the Nazi regime is responsible for the enslavement of races and the destruction of all standards of fair play, we believe that Americans should refuse to take part in the games, and that such refusal will serve to elevate and preserve sport and the sporting spirit."

(Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

DUQUESNE, Pa., Dec. 1.—The upsurge of masses of steel workers, temporarily assuming the character of sharp struggles between big steel employers and company unions around demands for higher wages, vacations and democratization of representative plans, last week reached the strongest entrenchment of the Steel Trust—the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company—when representatives of 4,000 workers here demanded more pay, revision of the representative plan, and a conference of all Carnegie-Illinois representatives.

Joining the ranks of American Sheet and Tin Plate, Jones and Laughlin, and other representatives who have "gotten out of hand," the Duquesne workers threw down the gauntlet last Monday.

On that day they joined issue with management representatives in a long drawn-out battle for the following major demands:

1) A 15 per cent general wage increase.

2) Revision of the "Employee Representation Plan" so as to take away from the management the power to hire and fire.

3) A national conference of all employees representatives of all Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company plants.

Other minor demands were formulated at the same session, but the struggle which ensued took place around the three above.

Sincere, militant elements among (Continued on Page 2)

PHILADELPHIA UNEMPLOYED PLAN PROTEST

Conference Called in Harrisburg—Relief Won in Steel City

Declaring that the ending of direct federal relief presents a problem of profound importance to the people of New York, Sam Wiseman, secretary of the Unemployment Councils of Greater New York, yesterday issued a call to all unemployed organizations to mobilize for picket demonstrations before local relief bureaus to demand a 40 per cent increase in relief.

"We are reconvening in the near future the united conference which called the huge Madison Square Garden meeting, where 20,000 voiced protest against earlier cuts," Wiseman said. "This conference, representing a majority of the unemployed in relief organizations in the city will take steps to organize a great march of unemployed to City Hall, in the middle of January, when the effect of the federal relief cuts will be more sharply felt."

Wiseman said that it was expected that more than 50,000 workers will participate in this demonstration for more relief and union wages and W. P. A. projects.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Federal government today halted all direct unemployment relief appropriations to state and local governments.

Audrey Williams, Assistant Relief and Works Progress Administrator, announced that final supplemental relief allotments totaling \$93,794,192 to twenty-two States had been made. With these allotments, he said, Federal Emergency Relief Administration will be liquidated.

From now on the Federal government's responsibility for aiding the unemployed will be confined to financing works projects, officials said. W.P.A. rolls were to have been completed today.

With the stopping of direct federal grants, the states and cities got full responsibility for taking care of the so-called unemployables and employables not taken care of by the federal works program.

Philadelphia Jobs Act

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1.—Labor unions and organizations of the unemployed throughout the state of Pennsylvania moved into action today against the New Deal order that ended direct federal relief appropriations.

In every section of Philadelphia mass meetings to protest the relief slash will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock a mass demonstration to demand immediate relief appropriations will be held at Rayburn Plaza under the leadership of the unemployed.

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Demands Put By Carnegie Steel Union

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Sincere, militant elements among (Continued on Page 2)

Burlington Victims File Plea Today

BURLINGTON, N. C., Dec. 1.—The five dynamite frame-up victims, whose convictions and sentences ranging from two to ten years were sustained last week by the State Supreme Court, will appear in court here tomorrow to make the next legal steps in their fight against the frame-up.

At this hearing, a motion for a re-hearing of the appeal, based on newly-discovered evidence, will be presented by the attorneys retained by the defendants and the Burlington Defense Committee.

The five defendants are supported in their fight for freedom by the greater part of the workers of Burlington, by large groups of liberals and students at Chapel Hill, and by masses of people all over the country, who have been roused by the International Labor Defense to protest this frame-up.

Ald Mooney

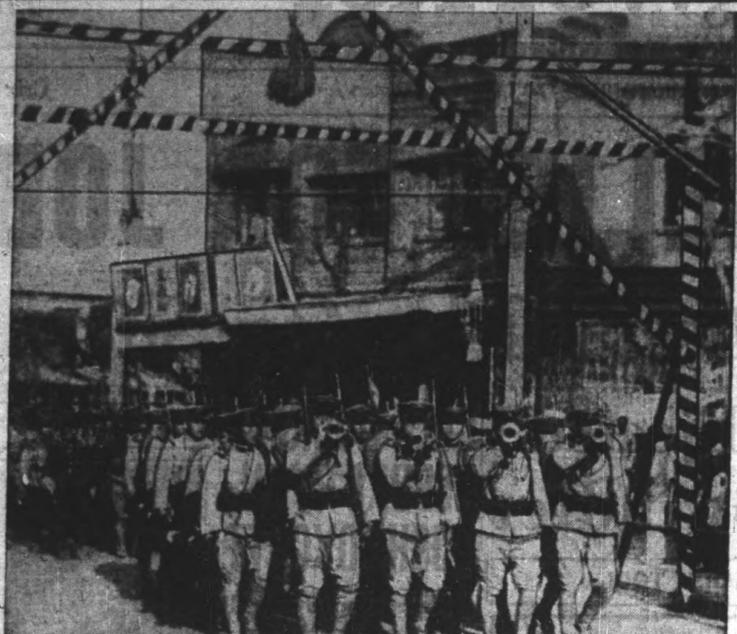
The spirit of the defendants was shown in their action last week, in the midst of feverish activity on their own case, when they collected \$2 which they sent to Tom Mooney to aid in his fight for freedom.

The decision of the State Supreme Court, embodied in a twenty-two-page opinion as vicious as any in the history of American jurisprudence, has roused the widest indignation among workers and liberals in North Carolina. The opinion, in the face of the open participation of mill-owners in the frame-up and prosecution, of their open threats to smash the United Textile Workers union through it, states that "the prosecution involves no rights arising out of the relationship of employer and employee."

Following the exposure which has been made by the Burlington Defense Committee and the I.L.D. of the frame-up character of the whole case and of its union-busting aims, the decision of the State Supreme Court has broken every remaining illusion in the "impartiality" of the courts.

Protests against the verdict of the State Supreme Court, and demands for the freedom of the five Burlington defendants, should be sent to Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Raleigh, N. C.

JAPAN'S ARMY MARCHES TO SLICE NORTH CHINA



Advance guard of the Kwantung Army, Japanese forces on the Asian mainland, marching into Tientsin, to help the "separatist" movement cut away the five Northern provinces from the rest of China.

U.S.S.R. Honors Red Army Song and Dance Troupe Split in Crisis

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 1.—The Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. (the highest governing body whenever the All Union Congress of Soviets is not in session) made the following announcement:

"In view of the exceptional services of the Red Army singing and dancing troupe connected with the Central House of the Red Army (club house for Red Army men in Moscow) for giving cultural service to the Red Army men and their commanders, as also to workers and collective farmers, to give the troupe the Order of the Red Star and to give it the title 'Red Banners Red Army Troupe of Songs and Dances of the U. S. S. R.'"

The C. E. C. also announces the following awards: The Order of the Red Star to Honored Artist of the Republic, Professor Alexandrov, director of the troupe, the "Badge of Honor" to Honored Artist of the Republic Ilyin, leader of the troupe, and to twelve other individual members of the troupe.

Artists Held in Esteem

The press here points out that high honors for masters of a true People's art are further proof of the honor and esteem in which art is held in the Country of Socialism, particularly of the honor paid to popular culture.

The Red Army song and dance

troupe has united the outstanding features of the time in its repertoire. The troupe itself arose from the heroism of the Civil War, which was reflected and given poetical form in folk songs.

Thus, the troupe gained popularity among the broad masses of the country.

Proletarian Culture Rises

People here realize that the bourgeoisie could not and can not use this wealth of popular song. The capitalists abroad falsely imitate popular art, and give it their style, emasculating it of all its strength and beauty and making it into a plaything in a false and pseudo-popular taste.

The advance of this popular culture is bound up with the Stakhanov movement among the workers and collective farmers, both being essentially a creative upsurge in the rank and file masses themselves. At the All Soviet Union Conference of Stakhanovites held recently in Moscow, Artukhova, a miner from Gorlovka, said:

"I have a piano. I cut coal but I am now learning to play the piano."

Other Stakhanovites and the superb record holders spoke of various musical instruments in their possession, as well as of numerous radios and gramophones.

The heightened rhythm of free labor carries with it the musical rhythm of the People's life.

anfu. General Sung is reported as having dispatched two telegrams to the three most important figures of the Nanking government, Chiang Kai-shek, Finance Minister H. H. Kung and War Minister Ho-Ying-chung.

The first telegram stated that the "autonomy" movements in Hoppel and Chahar provinces were already beyond his control and asking instructions from Nanking for further action.

The second telegram is reported to state that no counter-actions to the Japanese hold upon these two provinces are possible and that a Japanese puppet state, including the important cities of Tientsin and Chahar, is already in formation.

British interest in the north China situation again was made clear by a report from Singapore that Air Commodore Sydney Smith, commanding Royal Air Force units in the far east, left today for Hong-Kong, British crown colony in South China. The visit officially was described as a "routine inspection" but it was widely understood that the Commodore will meet British army and navy commanders of China stations and review with them the North China situation.

Japanese military activities are continuing. Aerial patrols are active to the south of the Yellow River, presumably to report possible troop movements by the Nanking regime. Japanese forces are in full control of the Tientsin-Peiping area.

Japanese agents are reported in conversation with the Panchan Lama, powerful Tibetan leader, in an effort to win his support in the northwest. The Panchan Lama has thousands of followers in the regions affected by the autonomy movement.

U. S. Ends Direct Relief for Jobless

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ship of the Unemployment Councils. Three hundred thousand persons in the city of Philadelphia alone will be affected by the federal cut. The state has promised to continue relief for one month, but after Jan. 1 all state aid will be cut off.

Conference Planned

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 1.—A state-wide united front of organizations of the unemployed and unions will launch a vigorous campaign against plans to end all direct relief for the jobless by Jan. 1 at a mass conference to be held here next Saturday and Sunday.

Delegates (it is expected 500 will be here) from every important industrial and farming center of the state will lay demands of the unemployed W.P.A. workers before a special session of the legislature which will be in session during the week-end.

Among the organizations that will be represented at the conference are the Pennsylvania Unemployed League, Anthracite Workers Alliance, Inter-County Unemployed and Works Division Alliance, Unemployment Councils, Hod Carriers Union of York, Workers Alliance of America together with scores of their affiliates and unaffiliated organizations.

Transients Win Jobs

More than 4,000 unemployed transients in New York City who had been threatened with being removed from the relief rolls yesterday, were assigned during the week-end to W.P.A. projects. Remaining transients were ordered to register for W.P.A. jobs today.

The action of W.P.A. in placing the transients on jobs was considered by the Unemployment Councils, Project Workers Union and other unemployed and project organizations as a concession won through organization and mass demonstrations which the unemployed have carried on throughout the city since the order to end direct relief was issued.

Leaders of Local 1 of the Unattached and Transients Unemployment Council, 214 Bowery, said that the majority of the men who were ordered to the W.P.A. projects were without sufficient clothes and had no money to buy food and lodging until their first pay checks arrived. Demands for clothes and food for the transients will be placed before relief officials today, council representatives said.

hasty retreat before the rising tide of indignation against his reckless disregard of human welfare in terminating the direct relief of 35,000 Pittsburgh families, Governor George Earle late Friday night rescinded his earlier action and "temporarily" continued relief to the city.

Telegrams of protest from City Council and the Allegheny County Emergency Relief Board, and impending mass action of the city's thousands of relief clients brought the following wire addressed to Councilman P. J. McArdle, chairman of Council's finance committee:

"In view of the guarantee of cooperation with the Works Progress Administration given today by City Council, and with the understanding that City Council will take every possible step to make available the \$2,000,000 recently voted to pay for materials used on W.P.A. projects, I am tonight asking the State Relief Administrator to continue temporarily direct relief in the city of Pittsburgh."

"I appreciate very much the cooperative attitude of City Council and the fact that the crisis that Pittsburgh is facing is due to reactionary interests who do not care whether our citizens starve or eat."

The Governor's barb directed at a gainst "reactionary interests," (read McNair and Co.) although justified, was regarded as being particularly ill-advised at the time, since it lacked only a few hours of being applicable to Earle himself.

Meanwhile the primary instigator of the crisis in Pittsburgh relief, Mayor McNair, continued his callous attitude toward 132,000 individuals dependent on the dole by turning another "conference" with Council on the relief question Friday into what resembled a scene from comic opera.

The Council concentrated fire on City Welfare Director Southard Hay in an attempt to induce him to spend the \$500,000 fund available, over McNair's refusal, in cooperation with the W.P.A. Their efforts were futile.

Allegheny County Relief Director George Mills declared \$500,000 would provide food only for the city's 35,000 families for a period of three weeks.

It is generally believed direct relief will be continued for Pittsburgh, along with the other communities of Pennsylvania, during December, funds for this period being available in the State Treasury.

On Jan. 1 the entire State faces a crisis in relief when all direct relief is scheduled to end.

The decisions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International are guiding star in the struggle of telling masses against fascism and war.

ramowitz by saying that Bauer is no longer one of the leaders of the Second International.

There were not many "millitants" among the delegates, but several of them spoke and attacked the Forward and the Old Guard for their undemocratic methods and their fight against the National Executive Committee of the Party.

A resolution on the Soviet Union introduced this morning by Chairman Yeshurin of the resolutions committee was a far cry from yesterday's anti-Soviet rantings of Alex Cahn who kept repeating the tune that the U. S. S. R. was keeping workers and peasants in concentration camps and shooting them en masse without a trial.

The resolution admitted the economic progress of the Soviet Union but stressed the point of "political prisoners."

A minority resolution introduced by Matlin mentioned the same point in milder form while stating that Socialism was being built in the U.S.S.R. and called for the defense of the Soviet Union and its peace policy.

The majority resolution was adopted by the vote of seventy-five to ten.

James Oneal, in a brief address this morning, compared the present situation in the Socialist Party to the one that existed in 1919. "You remember," he stated, "what we had to do to get rid of the cancer in the Party." Oneal blamed the militants for the situation.

B. Charny Vlodeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, criticized the Zionist sentiments in the Socialist Verband and said that he did not want Jewish land built on the ruins of the Arabs.

He attacked the slogan of saving the German Jews through emigration to Palestine. "Any slogan," he declared, "to save the German Jews through emigration is harmful and treacherous not only to the labor movement, which it weakens, but to Jewish interests, as well."

The attitude of the Histadruth (Federation of Jewish Labor Unions in Palestine) towards the Arab majority, Vlodeck declared, is contrary to the fundamentals of the Socialist movement.

Communists Plan Labor Party Drive

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Virtual Socialists, and clubs led by socialists in the unions—no matter whether supporters of the Old Guard or the Militants—and try to build the united front on issues pertaining to the shops and unions. Above all the united front should be built in the shop, directly on the work upstate in the small, one-industry towns and farm areas was stressed by Amter.

The slogan, Make New York A 100 Per Cent Union Town, issued by the last district conference of the party, still holds good, Amter said, and demands that every Party worker increase his activity as a constructive force in his union.

Praising the work of the Harlem organization of the party, led by James W. Ford, Amter termed it "the banner section of the party."

(The report laid great emphasis on work among the youth and the aid to be extended by the Party in every section in reorganizing the Young Communist League, aiding it to develop into a broad, non-party youth organization of workers, farmers and students.

"Fresh blood is needed in the leading bodies of the Party, Amter pointed out. The promotion of new people, particularly native-born American workers, was one of the principal tasks facing the entire party, he declared. Various proposals to guarantee the promotion of new workers into leading posts were adopted later in the course of the conference.

A rising ovation was tendered Amter at the conclusion of his report.

Other Problems

A proposal to increase the dues-paying members of the Party by at least 2,500 within the next three months was unanimously adopted.

Similarly, the proposal to increase the circulation of the Daily Worker by 10,000 in the next twelve weeks was also carried, as was the motion to set the mark for the Sunday Worker circulation in the city at 30,000 by March 1.

Dates for the district convention of the Party were set for some time towards the end of February, the exact date to be worked out by the district committee later.

Something of a departure in organization was overwhelmingly approved when a motion to reorganize the Party sections on assembly district basis was adopted. County committees of the Party will also be set up, the motion provided. It is anticipated that this structure will help the party considerably in its work for a Labor Party in the various neighborhoods.

A telegram of greetings to Charles Krumbine, imprisoned district organizer of New York, now in Lewisburg penitentiary on a charge of technical violation of passport regulations.

U.S.S.R. Honors Red Army Song and Dance Troupe

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

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The Red Army song and dance

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(Continued from Page 1)

ramowitz by saying that Bauer is no longer one of the leaders of the Second International.

There were not many "millitants" among the delegates, but several of them spoke and attacked the Forward and the Old Guard for their undemocratic methods and their fight against the National Executive Committee of the Party.

A resolution on the Soviet Union introduced this morning by Chairman Yeshurin of the resolutions committee was a far cry from yesterday's anti-Soviet rantings of Alex Cahn who kept repeating the tune that the U. S. S. R. was keeping workers and peasants in concentration camps and shooting them en masse without a trial.

The resolution admitted the economic progress of the Soviet Union but stressed the point of "political prisoners."

A minority resolution introduced by Matlin mentioned the same point in milder form while stating that Socialism was being built in the U.S.S.R. and called for the defense of the Soviet Union and its peace policy.

The majority resolution was adopted by the vote of seventy-five to ten.

James Oneal, in a brief address this morning, compared the present situation in the Socialist Party to the one that existed in 1919. "You remember," he stated, "what we had to do to get rid of the cancer in the Party." Oneal blamed the militants for the situation.

B. Charny Vlodeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, criticized the Zionist sentiments in the Socialist Verband and said that he did not want Jewish land built on the ruins of the Arabs.

He attacked the slogan of saving the German Jews through emigration to Palestine. "Any slogan," he declared, "to save the German Jews through emigration is harmful and treacherous not only to the labor movement, which it weakens, but to Jewish interests, as well."

The attitude of the Histadruth (Federation of Jewish Labor Unions in Palestine) towards the Arab majority, Vlodeck declared, is contrary to the fundamentals of the Socialist movement.

Mother of Five Takes Own Life as Relief is Cut

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Unable any longer to face a future of caring for a family on a relief budget that had been cut to the bone, Mrs. Marie Bunde, 48 and a mother of five children, threw herself under a train at the same West Side crossing where her husband, Gus Bunde, was killed three years ago.

A note pinned to her coat led police to her home where they found her five children without a bite of food. Margaret, 18, the eldest, told police that her family had held their budget cut almost to nothing when she found work in a beauty parlor at a wage of \$7.80 per week.

Trusts Upheld By Schacht

(Continued from Page 1)

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Defends Corporations

Schacht concluded by listing "ten commandments" which, in essence, strip the "anti-capitalist" mask from the Nazis.

Ten Commandments Listed

Schacht's "ten commandments" follow:

"Firstly, legal security in the economic field is essential.

"Secondly, stock companies are a suitable instrument especially in an economy poor in capital to build up modern economic enterprises.

"Thirdly, the willing cooperation of the individual entrepreneur is indispensable.

"Fourthly, easy transactions in stocks are necessary for raising needed capital.

"Fifthly, leaders are not appointed, rather they develop and must stand the test.

"Sixthly, business leaders' responsibility must not be weakened, but rather strengthened.

"Seventhly, between the leader of an enterprise and the stockholder must exist a similar relation of trust as between the leader and his following or employees.

"Eighthly, control of accounts as against the business leader is necessary.

"Ninthly, differentiation in purpose and content of various stock enterprises requires a certain freedom in their statutes.

"Tenthly, the new stock law must take just as much account of the tasks of the future as of the faults of the past."

The peace policy of the U.S.S.R., putting forward proletarian internationalism, is against national racial discussion.

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Gulf Dockers Push Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

Plots organization, and the Marine Employers' Benevolent Association to discuss the formation of a Maritime Federation. This was followed almost immediately by a regular conference of representatives of the I.L.A., the M.M.P. and the M.E.B.A., which set Dec. 12 at 10 a.m. as the day and hour for a conference in Houston of representatives of all maritime unions to form a Maritime Federation of the Gulf Coast.

The text of the resolutions adopted, along with the outspoken resentment of the rank and file speakers at the meetings, nullifies the promise given through the local press by President Dwyer of the I.L.A. Gulf district, that he will negotiate separate agreements with the ship owners in Texas ports and in Lake Charles.

No Separate Facts

The result of this upsurge of the rank and file has been a noticeable stiffening of the officialdom's hitherto rather weak resistance to the shipowners' demands. The Houston I.L.A. officially answered the West Coast's telegram inquiring as to whether the Lumberbush ships coming there from the Gulf were still to be regarded as scab ships, with a wire stating flatly that they were and are, and that no agreements with individual companies will be made.

At the same time, Dwyer announced that he had just received in Galveston a telegram from President Ryan, which stated that "his patience had been exhausted" by the refusal of the shippers in Houston to fulfill its plan by 200 per cent. Meanwhile the number of farm animals grew to 4,300 cattle and 4,000 sheep. The average milk yield per cow doubled as compared with that of the previous year.

On the Soviet cotton farms, the present year brought a crop of

Soviet Surpasses U. S. In Production of Gold

Industry Fulfills Annual Plan Well Ahead of Schedule, Exceeding Last Year's Output by 25 Per Cent—Cotton Crop Increased

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Dec. 1.—The gold industry of the Soviet Union has fulfilled its annual plan well ahead of schedule. According to preliminary figures, the gold mined this year exceeds last year's amount by 25 per cent. The 1933 gold output was 79.8 per cent more than that of 1930, the production of the present year exceeds that of 1930 by 200 per cent.

The U.S.S.R. has already surpassed the gold production of the United States. Surveyed reserves of ore and placer gold in the U.S.S.R. show that it occupies firmly the first place in the world's gold industry. Gold production in the Soviet Union has made it fully independent of the capitalist world.

[Gold is the only currency universally accepted in international trade. "Soviet gold, plus the favorable balance of trade, frees the country from dependence on foreign credits.]

Success on "Wheat Factory"

The world famous "wheat factory," the Soviet state farm "Gigant" in Northern Caucasus has had an extraordinary success this year, primarily due to the enthusiasm of the entire staff. Many workers used Stakhanov methods. The whole crop was harvested in nineteen days with the help of harvesting machinery. Gigant produced 125,000 centners (1,250 tons) of grain, fulfilling its plan by 200 per cent. Meanwhile the number of farm animals grew to 4,300 cattle and 4,000 sheep. The average milk yield per cow doubled as compared with that of the previous year.

On the Soviet cotton farms, the present year brought a crop of 31,000,000 pounds (558,000 tons) as compared with 23,000,000 pounds last year. This is not a chance victory but is the result first of the general growth of national economy bringing a radical improvement in the material condition of all toilers including workers on cotton farms, and secondly of the earnest attention given to cotton culture in recent years, especially the construction of great irrigation systems in the cotton districts.

Investments in cotton districts were 175,000,000 rubles in 1933, 278,000,000 rubles in 1934, and about 400,000,000 in 1935.

Machinery Increased

Cotton districts have now more than 25,000 tractors and other pieces of agricultural machinery, of a total value counted in hundreds of millions of rubles.

This year more than 100 collective farms in the cotton districts had incomes ranging from one to two million rubles. Thousands of collective farms had incomes of more than 10,000 rubles. Such incomes were formerly unknown. The successes in the cotton harvest make possible an increase in the planned production of light industry, especially of textile mills, to the greater satisfaction of the whole population.

3 Released; Lawyer Held In Police Raid

By Cyril Briggs

Three Negro workers who were ordered held for a separate hearing by Magistrate Bernard Moglieski last Thursday when he released 71 of 74 persons, white and Negro, arrested by police early Thursday morning on a raid on an interracial dance in Harlem, were discharged yesterday by the Magistrate sitting in the Seventh District Court, 447 West 151st Street, as mass anger against the police raid and wholesale arrests continued to rise throughout the city. The three acquitted yesterday are Mrs. Rose Jarvis, Miss Petrolia Wells, and James Glover.

Two of the 71 persons against whom a blanket charge of "disorderly conduct" was dismissed last Thursday, will be tried next Thursday morning in the same court on different charges. They are Edward Kuntz, International Labor Defense attorney, who conducted the legal defense of the three workers yesterday, and James Green, organizational secretary of the I. L. D. Both Kuntz and Green were among those arrested in the raid on an I. L. D. dance at the Harlem Workers Center, 415 Lenox Avenue.

Kuntz is charged with "disorderly conduct" on the grounds that when police first entered the hall and ordered the assembled workers to leave, the I. L. D. attorney advised the workers of their legal rights, telling them that they need not leave the hall so long as they continued to enjoy themselves quietly and without disturbance.

Green, the second defendant whose case will be heard at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, is charged with "holding a dance without a permit."

A question by defense counsel to Sharp on whether the raid on the interracial dance was conducted under an official police ban on gatherings of Negro and white workers was blocked by the Magistrate. The I. L. D. will press this point on Thursday when it will seek to have Police Commissioner Valentine and Inspector DeMartini appear under subpoenas.

New Hearst Tool Ejected By Soviets as Swindler

(Continued from Page 1)

was closed down, while his wife and two children lived at 2335 East Second Street, Brooklyn, on East Second Street, (Niedbala) attended classes now and then, and for each class he taught was paid \$5 a lesson.

When the group was ready to leave for the Soviet Union, Niedbala (Niedbala) begged to be taken along. His formal application was made in the name of Niedbala, which was the first time the group had ever heard of that. When asked why he changed his name, he replied that he came to this damned country of America in 1910 under circumstances which prevented his leaving under the name of Niedbalmann, and that he had never become an American citizen in spite of his long residence here, that it was "beneath his dignity" to give up his German citizenship. He is even now not an American citizen, in spite of the Hearst headlines which call him an "American."

Aided by Others

Niedbalmann (Niedbala) did not have any money to pay for his ticket, nor for anything else. The rest of the group raised money to pay for the Soviet Union. He bought him warm clothing and boots and fixed up his bedding.

As for his statement that he donated \$5,000 to the group, this is a gross falsehood. The only thing he donated was a worthless Manley ten-ton press, and a lathe for which he was paid a fair price, \$25.

The press was very old and Niedbala (Niedbalmann) spent two months in the Alexandrovsk sovkhos (state farm) trying to fix it up, and that press is still out of commission.

Falsifies Figures

Niedbalmann (Niedbala) says "I was attracted from 350 prospective immigrants." This is just another slander, by his own figures, because he says himself that the students in the school (who were the prospective immigrants) paid \$115 for the course and \$25 for additional machine courses, which makes a total altogether of \$49,000 for the 350, and not \$500,000. The school never in its whole history had as much as \$500,000.

This plain arithmetic will show the engineering ability of Mr. Niedbalmann.

The figures can be checked, because the school was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, and its books inspected.

Tools Taken Along

The 47 mechanics in the group took with them about \$45,000 worth of tools and machinery, tractors, combines, plows, harrows, etc. But this was partly donated to them and partly sold to them at 50 per cent discount by most of the leading farming implement manufacturers in America, who wanted their goods to go across as samples, for advertising purposes.

Niedbalmann (Niedbala) writes a whole article on "red tape," alleging that the group on its arrival in Alexandrovsk state farm waited and waited for the machinery to arrive. Actually we waited three weeks, because we came by passenger, the fastest route, and the goods came by freight.

At Alexandrovsk state farm Niedbala was put in charge of the central repair shop, but instead of introducing American methods, he was constantly drunk, and merely went to the shop from time to time to try and repair the tools he had donated, put in only one real day's work turning out pistons.

Otherwise the shop was left entirely to itself, as far as he was concerned. Finally another manager had to be appointed, and Niedbalmann (Niedbala) was made foreman of the machine shop with a salary of 400 rubles a month, room, light and heat, the same salary as that received by the technical director.

Niedbala (Niedbalmann) although

Domains Put by Carnegie Union

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives had planned the presentation of the startling three-point program, and for three and one-half hours after its introduction waged an unrelenting fight for its fulfillment.

Company representatives took the floor again to protest the "unreasonable" nature of the requests, but to no avail, and exasperated bosses were finally compelled to adjourn the meeting until the following day.

Tuesday's session brought a resumption of the battle, and for several more hours it raged.

One or two representatives, seeing the array of management forces lined up against the demands, faltered during the debate. But the majority would not retreat, and the company was finally driven to abandon its attempt to have the demands withdrawn.

According to the constitution, the local mail management must now forward them to the head office where they must be again taken up with the representatives. In the meantime, popularization of the demands is being continued among Carnegie employees.

Off for Guam

MANILA, P. I. (Monday) Dec. 1.—(U.P.)—Pan-American Airways' record-breaking China Clipper hopped off for Guam at 2:50 a. m. today with 20 bags of mail.

The huge plane departed earlier than had been planned in order to insure a daylight landing at Guam.

Co. of 350 Broadway, New York, over which the name of Niedbala has been written.

This forgery and attempted additional swindle naturally caused a change of attitude towards Niedbala (Niedbalmann) on the part of the government officials, who saw that he was trying to sell them somebody else's invention as their own, and would embroil them with foreign patent law.

Eventually I learned that Niedbala (Niedbalmann) was reprimanded and told that if a Russian engineer had attempted such a thing, he would be arrested and sent to a problem school for the curing of people of criminal inclinations. But as he was a German or Polish citizen, a foreigner, he was merely politely requested to leave the Soviet Union, and he did leave. He left with the full consent of the Soviet government, on an exit visa made out in the name of Niedbala, and numbered 1588.

So Niedbalmann (Niedbala) is not a refugee from Russia, American refugee or otherwise. While he was there, everything possible was done to make him comfortable and give him a chance to do good work. He had a nice place to live in, he had a foreign supply book. Many things he did were overlooked, but such acts as falsifying claims to foreign inventions was already out of the field of misunderstandings, and a matter of violation of international law.

Incidentally, he had drawn for some time a salary of 800 rubles a month, given to him to live on while making his "inventions." Such arrangements are fairly common in the Soviet Union, both for Russians and foreigners. But Niedbalmann (Niedbala) even falsified this when he took out his foreign supply book and his salary there recorded as 1,800 rubles instead of 800.

In my next article I will answer some of the charges which Niedbalmann (Niedbala) makes about conditions at the Alexandrovsk State Farm.

Pittsburgh Order Reversed (Daily Worker Pittsburgh Bureau)

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 1.—Beating

Vertical Union Advocates Cite A.F. of L. Issues

Lewis and Howard Give Lie to Press Report of Intended Split

By LEN DE CAUX (By Federated Press) WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Organization into the American Federation of Labor, and not a dual or breakaway movement from it, is the purpose of the Committee for Industrial Organization, its officers assert. They deny the alleged dualistic intentions ascribed to them in some press "interpretations" of their stand.

Both John L. Lewis, chairman, and Charles P. Howard, secretary of the committee, assured Federated Press in a joint interview that they stand by the statement of principles embodied in the minority report of the resolutions committee to the Atlantic City convention of the American Federation of Labor. This calls for bringing the unorganized in mass production industries into the Federation on an industrial union basis.

Asked whether organizing activity, if it should be undertaken by the Committee, might not lead to what would be characterized as dual activities, Lewis declared that it is the committee's purpose to aid the A. F. of L. in its organizing activities, not to compete with it.

Cases Misrepresented in Press In the case of the auto workers' delegation from Cleveland, which was represented in some press accounts as complaining they could not organize into the A. F. of L., the miners' union president said that this was an erroneous impression for which he was in no way responsible.

This delegation came from A. F. of L. auto unions, which are well organized in Cleveland and are now planning a drive for complete organization, he said. "They have the support of the Cleveland Federation of Labor and we are merely offering our assistance in this perfectly legitimate activity."

Howard, who is president of the International Typographical Union, pointed out that hostile interests are attempting to misrepresent the purpose of the Committee, and that it certainly has none of the dual intentions that have been imputed to it in such quarters.

Howard Cites Figures "There is also no truth," he added, "in the impression which some have attempted to create that this is the kind of movement to which radical elements might attach themselves."

"We are interested in promoting organization," Howard said, calling attention to a forthcoming article which he will make available to the labor press, and in which he describes the present small proportion of organized workers to "refusal to develop and adopt new policies for organization to adequately meet the ever-changing conditions in industry."

As to the number of workers who might be organized, Howard calls attention to the U. S. Census report for 1930. This shows 28,412,000 unskilled workers and 7,987,000 as skilled workmen—making a total of 36,400,000, of whom only 3,500,000 are organized in the A. F. of L.

Craft Unions Will Benefit "Craft unions have nothing to lose and everything to gain as the result of organizing working men and women, who are now unorganized, upon a basis which they are willing to accept," Howard declares, pointing to the check this will exert on strikebreaking and non-union competition with union concerns, and to the increased demand for union-made products that will result, as well as the extra backing for labor legislation.

"Organization of these workers into company unions, independent unions and associations with an antagonistic philosophy and inexperienced leaders will create a real menace," the printers' leader continues.

"Let us not forget these workers will organize. Conditions will compel organization. The real question is, shall they be organized under the leadership of the A. F. of L. Shall its policies be sympathetic or antagonistic?"

Relief Union Asked To Seek a Charter From Maine A.F.L.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 1.—Starting with a group of forty a few weeks ago the Relief Workers Union has grown to more than 300 members and has been invited to apply for a charter from the State Federation of Labor.

The closing of relief projects with the consequent firing of 3,000 heads of families accounted for the rapid growth in the size and influence of the organization, union officials said.

Since its inception, when the Socialists and Communist Parties jointly advanced the necessary money to hold the first meeting of the organization, the union has had the support of the American Federation of Labor unions in this city.

A campaign has been started by the union to gather signatures on a petition demanding the restoration of relief and union wages on all projects. The union has been active in supporting the struggles of unions on strike for decent conditions in private industry.

MINERS TRY TO WARD OFF STARVATION



Pennsylvania coal miners—low-paid even in pre-crisis days—are fighting complete starvation now through their bootleg coal industry. Coal veins, long abandoned by the big companies, are being worked in hand-to-mouth fashion by the miners. At the left is shown a rickety shaft in Shamokin, Pa., with the coal being shoveled down a chute to the man in the center—who piles it into trucks. The splendid old man on the right is a "bootlegger" typical of the men the coal owners are out to get.

Chicago WPA Strikes Force Added Relief

More Liberal Policies Also Adopted as Jobless and Project Workers Lay Plans for Mass Demonstration Next Saturday

By Milton Howard (Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Strikes on W.P.A. projects here and the grim mood of thousands of jobless families on relief forced the officials of the Illinois Emergency Relief Corporation to issue confidential orders for a liberalizing of relief policy in matters regarding rent and winter clothing, the Daily Worker learned yesterday.

The bitter hardship of the workers and their families pierces through the cold philosophy of the instructions. "Acute problems of clothing, illness, and rent have developed," states the confidential memorandum. "Where W. P. A. checks have been delayed to the extent that the families face eviction and because of clothing shortage and cold weather, and because of the very difficult situation with which we are confronted, it would seem that we would be justified in liberalizing our policy," it concludes.

Strikes Win Results A strike of 1,500 W.P.A. workers at the Rial Park project forced the delivery of pay checks which were two months overdue, and it was officially admitted by relief officials that more than 4,000 had

5 W.P.A. Laborers Jailed in Chicago For Strike Activity

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Five W.P.A. laborers were arrested and five others were fired when they arrived at a local project to continue

the third day of strike activities for delayed pay checks eight days overdue. The men were employed on road work at Fifty-first Street and Archer Avenue.

All the arrested men are held at \$5,000 bail each. The International Labor Defense has issued an appeal to labor organizations to aid in raising defense funds for the strikers.

The military operations during the first six weeks of the war in Ethiopia are of considerable technical importance. A study of these operations will indicate some of the factors governing the length of the war, the probability of victory for one side or the other, and will indicate also conclusions of importance regarding the technical nature of a future war in other parts of the world.

The length of the war and the probabilities of victory depend principally on the available strength, moral and material, of the opposing governments and of the classes supporting them, together with the strength effectively brought into action by governments and classes in other countries, either as allies of the opposing States or as allies of class forces within them. It is too early, at present, to estimate these strengths accurately.

Military Factors But it is possible already to estimate many of the factors that go to make up these strengths: the discipline, tactical training and morale of the troops; their equipment and its tactical employment; the competence of the commanders and their plans of campaign; the progress made in the first period of the war and the effects of this progress on the strategic situation. Some of these can be indicated in this article; others may be dealt with at some later time.

struck against the miserable W.P.A. scale in DuPage county last week. Police arrested seven demonstrators who were picketing in the name of the Unemployment Councils in front of the City Hall building including Dave Brown, leader of the councils. Others arrested and now in jail awaiting release on payment of the \$100 cash bail set for them are Henry Coe, Mrs. Mary Casey, Mrs. Mary Heffer, H. Floris, and Harry Martin.

Mass Meeting Planned The rising resistance of the unemployed also forced the granting of another \$5,000,000 to the State by the Federal authorities. This will be the last payment, and after Dec. 31, the State will have the sole burden of caring for the jobless. This, therefore, merely defers the relief crisis in its acutest form for four weeks since the State officials admit they have made no provisions for the jobless.

A mass demonstration demanding increased relief, union wages on all projects, clothes, rent and medical care, will be held Saturday, Dec. 7, at Union Park, Ogden and Randolph, in the morning, it was announced. All workers are urged to attend and join the fight against starvation and evictions.

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U. S. Olympics Leader Assails Games in Berlin

Zack Farmer, Director of 1932 Contests, Scores Hitlerism

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 1.—A mighty blow against Adolf Hitler's ambition to gain prestige in the world through the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, was delivered here today by Zack Farmer, the man responsible more than any one else for the great success of the Tenth Olympiad here in 1932.

"I have been asked if I shall attend the games of the eleventh Olympiad in Berlin next summer," he said. "My answer is 'No!' As an officer of the organizing committee and managing director of the 1932 Games here, Farmer made the arrangements for all phases of the great sports event.

Farmer made an uncompromising statement in an attack on Nazi Germany. His statement follows: "I consider the games will be held in an un-Olympic atmosphere under un-Olympic conditions, notwithstanding the superb preparations and the fact that a disciplined German public may successfully present, outwardly, the appearance of Olympic hospitality."

"The Hitler government has violated the true Olympic doctrine and violates the Olympic practice by openly dominating, behind the scenes, the preparations for the games. I have a deep affection for Germany, as such, and for my friends of the German Olympic Committee. As one who, years ago, helped Germany get the games, I know that at heart the German Olympic Committee and the German people would be true to the Olympic principles if they were permitted to be."

"Hitler, an extreme nationalist, has hypocritically acknowledged the games, which are international, only because they had been awarded to Germany prior to his ascendency to power."

landed near Massawa and marched to Magdala, 300 miles from their landing place, in 13 weeks. They passed near Makale.

Italian Advance This comparison, which shows that troops armed only with rifles made progress more than twice as fast as the Italians have done, over-estimates the Italian performance. Their advance has consisted so far of three phases: one, the march to Adowa; two, a pause in which only minor operations were undertaken; three, the march to Makale. To estimate their real speed we ought to wait until the present pause at Makale is ended. We ought also to deduct, from the mileage covered, some of the 30-kilometer (19 mile) belt near the frontier from which the Emperor of Ethiopia withdrew his troops. Here there was little opposition.

Another consideration that must be held in view is that the first weeks of an offensive that is not heavily opposed, normally show very rapid advance than later weeks. We can therefore take the present speed of Italian advance as about one mile a day on the average. This speed, with the interruption of campaigning in the wet season, would bring them to Addis Ababa in 1937 or 1938.

The Japanese advance into Jehol in 1932, over country almost as difficult as Ethiopia, was pressed at an average rate of twelve miles a day.

Explanations for Slowness What possible explanations are there of this slowness, which is sure to be fatal for the fascist state if it continues? (The war is costing Italy, directly, at least \$5,000,000 a week.) One explanation suggested is that there is a shortage of food and water. This is untrue; most of the Tigre province is cultivated, and agricultural production is on a higher level than in Eritrea. The Italians themselves admit that there is plenty of water; Alfio Russo, of

Chicago Negro Section Plans Culture Center

Sponsoring Committee Includes Varied Organizations

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau) CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Wide-spread interest is being shown throughout the South Side of this city, the Negro section, in the raising of funds to build a center for Negro culture and social activity.

Sponsored by the Chicago Negro Cultural Committee, the purpose of the present drive is to establish an International Workers Order People's Cultural Center for the South Side. For this purpose an elaborate ball and entertainment have been arranged for Dec. 4 at the Forum Hall, Forty-third Street and Calumet Avenues.

A large number of famous entertainers have been retained to provide music and a show. Noted Chicago artists have painted an unusual series of murals for the occasion.

The idea of the cultural center, which will be launched with this Ball, will begin an important period of cultural growth here, Henry J. Johnson, national organizer of the International Workers Order, fraternal society, declared.

"Our ultimate aim is to bring together all organized groups and unorganized individuals in a South Side cultural collective based on a minimum program to raise the cultural level among the Negro people." Plans for the center include a day and evening nursery for children, training in crafts and arts, classes in Negro history, art music, club and sport facilities.

Mary McDowell, one of the supporters of this movement, is a social worker at the Chicago University settlement house and was a close associate of Jane Addams. Other members of the Cultural Jubilee Committee who are sponsoring the ball include Myra E. Baker, social worker in Zion Temple church; John Davis of the National Urban League and the National Negro Congress Committee; C. A. Hansberry, social worker of Lincoln Center; Carrie S. Horton, Federation of Colored Women of Illinois; Charles Johnson, Association of Intercollegiate Councils, representing 63 South Side social clubs; E. F. Jones, Chicago Defender; Herbert Newton, secretary of the I. L. D. Chicago; Dr. C. Connelly Jones, and Dr. Conley Oglethorpe of the I. W. O.; and Dr. Curtis Reese of Lincoln Center; Dr. Arthur G. Fields, interracial commission of the Urban League; Amelia Sears, National Urban League Interracial Committee; Jack Sheehan of Hull House; and Leigh Whipper, the star of "Stevenson" in Chicago.

Young Socialists To Hear Gil Green At Milwaukee Rally

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—The Welfare Board of the Socialist Party has voted to sanction the attendance of Young People's Socialist League Members at the Young Communist League meeting on Tuesday night.

Gil Green, national secretary of the Young Communist League, will report on the Sixth World Congress of the Young Communist International. The meeting will be held at Conservatory Hall, 756 North Milwaukee Street.

The Welfare Board also agreed to Y.P.S.L. members speaking at the meeting if they so desired. The Board overruled, however, the decision of the recent County Convention of the Y.P.S.L. to have each Y.P.S.L. circle send official delegates to the meeting.

Labor Has Its Own 100 Neediest Cases Aided by the I.L.D.

EVERY year at Christmas time, the richest newspaper in the United States, the New York Times, runs a drive for the "Hundred Neediest Cases." From the thousands of cases submitted by private charity groups, the Times selects one hundred and appeals for hundreds of thousands of dollars—to save these hundred families from complete destruction.

The Prisoners Relief Department of the International Labor Defense conducts an annual Christmas Drive, too. The 1935 Christmas Drive opened officially on Nov. 1 and closes Jan. 1, 1936. We, too, have one hundred neediest cases—political prisoners serving from one year to life imprisonment and their families. There are many hundreds of these cases. Every city and town in the country where there is hunger and exploitation, where workers and farmers fight to defend the last remaining civil rights left to them, has its toll of political prisoners.

Cases selected for the 1935 Christmas Drive appeal are chosen from the list of long term political prisoners. The I.L.D. does not ask you to give them charity. They would not accept it. The I.L.D. asks you to aid political prisoners and their families as an act of solidarity for those behind the bars in freedom's cause—in your cause. Every contribution is another reminder to a political prisoner and his family—that they and the heroic sacrifices they have made are not forgotten. They gave their freedom. We owe them our support.

Case I

JUAN OCHOA

Juan Ochoa is a miner. For many years he toiled in New Mexico's black pits, struggling to make a living for his wife and two little children. When wages and conditions became impossible, Ochoa and his fellow workers struck. And so militantly did they fight for the right to a decent life—that they won their demands from coal companies directly tied up with the all powerful J. P. Morgan interests.

But Juan Ochoa won the wrath of his slave drivers. And today he is faced with a sentence of 45 to 60 years of hard labor because he protested against the arrest and conviction of a fellow worker in Gallup, New Mexico in April 1, 1935. A sheriff was killed in the cross fire which his deputies opened on the peaceful demonstration. His wife and two children are facing their desperate future bravely. The relief agencies, controlled by the same forces which run the coal mines, organize the vigilantes, and exploit the miners discriminate against her and refuse to give her any relief. Jobs are closed to her. Her children are too young to go to work. But not even this savage sentence can break the fighting spirit of the Ochoa family—especially if it is encouraged and bolstered by solidarity

from hundreds of friends all over the country.

Case II

MRS. NAN MOORE

Four years ago, in the spring of 1931, Joe Moore was working in the yard of the strikers' relief "soup" kitchen in Harlan, Kentucky. He was going about his business as conscientiously as he did every day. Suddenly a rickety Ford pulled up in front of the yard and without a word of warning, the thugs inside opened a rain of gun fire on Joe Moore and mowed him down. His widow, Mrs. Nan Moore and her three children, have been making ends meet as best they could ever since. Mrs. Moore couldn't get any work in Harlan County. The coal company wouldn't let her live in the shack that had been their home. She was not only a striker's wife, but a woman who was out on the picket line herself every day. And so she now lives in another part of Kentucky, working a little, taking care of her kids and keeping alive with the funds she gets from the I.L.D. to supplement her little income. This money she gets every month means more to her than just the material aid it brings. It is a reminder that comes every single month—that her Joe—who gave his life in the class struggle—is not forgotten by labor's ranks.

Federal Church Fete to Honor Council Scores Mussolini Held Nazi Terror By WPA Chief

(By Federated Press) CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 1.—The banquet given here recently by State Works Progress Administrator Will G. Metz in honor of Mussolini and attended by the Italian Consul from Denver, the Deputy Consul of Wyoming and Governor Miller, did not have the support of the seventy-five Italian families here, it was revealed today after a canvass of the Italian colony.

Only ten Italian families attended the affair despite coercion and intimidation by the Deputy Consul, they told the Daily Worker correspondent.

In November of last year, Metz called together the state, federal, city and county law enforcement bodies and officials of the American Legion in an effort to start a drive against the militant Unemployed Workers Union under the guise of a "drive out the reds" campaign. The drive fell apart when many rank and file members of the Legion refused to support it.

"Since this policy is based on a religious interpretation of race, the present treatment of the Jews raises far deeper issues than former persecutions of Jews and other minorities based upon merely political and accidental considerations."

Following the invitation of the Church of England assembly to other religious bodies throughout the world, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, representing leading Protestant denominations, has entered its public protest against persecution of Jews in Nazi Germany.

"To brand a considerable section of the population as inherently inferior on grounds of race alone and to cut off from the normal contacts of life persons whose families have lived in Germany for generations and who have rendered distinguished service in many fields of scholarship, art and government, is to violate the standards of honor and good faith which are the common property of civilized nations," the statement says.

"The action of the police follows a ban on 'Peasants,' a Soviet production which the Detroit Cinema Guild sought to show last week. The precedent for the ban on any pictures that Detroit police may find unfit for people to see was set in the recent circuit court decision upholding the ban on 'Youth of Maxim.'"

The series of films to be shown yesterday were of scenes describing the most recent advances in Socialist construction.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—The management of Jericho Temple where films taken by visitors in the Soviet Union were to be shown Tuesday night, in accordance with police that license for the hall will be revoked if the pictures are shown. It was claimed that films must be first reviewed by the city censor before they could be shown. The police neglected to tell that the regulation does not apply to amateur films, as in this case.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—The Rev. Ralph C. McAffee, secretary of the Detroit Council of Churches, has joined the widespread protest movement here against the holding of the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin by announcing his opposition to such a move.

In making his protest against holding the games in Nazi Germany, Rev. R. C. McAffee said that it would be a great misfortune to hold the games in Berlin in view of "the un-Christian attitude of German officialdom towards the Jews."

WHAT'S ON

Chicago, Ill. Entertainment, Dance, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St., Saturday, Dec. 7, 8 P.M. Program will include: dance numbers, vocal solo, Youth Symphony Orchestra, and sketch written and acted by huge group of living. Aux. United Conference Against the High Cost of Living.

Milwaukee, Wis. International Workers Order, Dec. 7, 8 P.M. Complete stock of necessities for sale. Entertainment, dancing, restaurant and bar.

Labor Journal Slurs Detroit Auto Strike

Independent Union Asks A.F.L. Tie on Basis of Industrial Form

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—The current issue of the Detroit Labor News, organ of the Detroit Federation of Labor, surpassed in viciousness and reaction any of its previous issues and is mainly devoted to an attack upon Motor Products strikers.

Strikers are referred to as hoodlums and it is strongly intimated that the independent unions dynamited the Motor Products Local headquarters of the A. F. of L. last week.

"Motor Products Workers Defy Hoodlums," reads a black streamer across the front page.

"Hold Steadfast to Poll Results Despite Anti-A.F.L. Dynamiters," reads another heading.

The heroic "defiance of hoodlums" is reference to the disgraceful scene when headed by several national officers of the United Automobile Workers, misguided A. F. of L. members and scabs who signed up to go back as "union members" formed lines in front of A. F. of L. headquarters, with police cars on each side and marched into the plant.

The dynamiting is virtually blamed on the independent union. Although there was strong evidence that a stool pigeon agency operating for the company most likely engineered the blast so as to shapen the struggle between the unions.

A long statement by Francis J. Dillon, appointed president of the United Automobile workers, ends with the following: "Management must and should now recognize the American Federation of Labor because it has proved its worth, its capacity, its character, its responsibility and its sincerity of purpose."

Dillon's appeal to the company for recognition is made on the basis of his demonstration that with his control of the A. F. of L. union, he will even drive its members to scab.

The action of the bureaucracy in the A. F. of L. was sharply contrasted in the action yesterday by Matthew Smith and Richard Frankenstein, leaders of the independent union, in sending telegrams to John Lewis and William Green offering to affiliate their 25,000 members with the A. F. of L. on the basis of an industrial union charter and democracy in the union. Both were invited to speak at a monster mass meeting in Detroit to launch a drive to organize the automobile workers.

Protests are beginning to be heard from organizations resenting the way the name of the A. F. of L. is being dragged into mud by the Dillon clique. The Detroit Council of the three branches of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund is the latest to write to Green condemning Dillon's action.

Detroit Police Ban Amateur Films On Soviet Union

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Detroit Church Council Secretary Backs Fight To Transfer Olympics

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau) DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—The Rev. Ralph C. McAffee, secretary of the Detroit Council of Churches, has joined the widespread protest movement here against the holding of the 1936 Olympic games in Berlin by announcing his opposition to such a move.

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Famous Military Expert Analyzes Progress of War in Ethiopia

By T. H. WINTRINGHAM

[The following analysis of the first six weeks' progress of the Italo-Ethiopian war by one of the foremost military experts in Europe, author of "The Coming World War," was written before the important series of defeats suffered by the Italian forces in both the northern and southern fronts. Since this article was written, the Italian army has been reported as retreating in the south below Gorahai and in the north to Adigrat, below Makale.]

The military operations during the first six weeks of the war in Ethiopia are of considerable technical importance. A study of these operations will indicate some of the factors governing the length of the war, the probability of victory for one side or the other, and will indicate also conclusions of importance regarding the technical nature of a future war in other parts of the world.

The length of the war and the probabilities of victory depend principally on the available strength, moral and material, of the opposing governments and of the classes supporting them, together with the strength effectively brought into action by governments and classes in other countries, either as allies of the opposing States or as allies of class forces within them. It is too early, at present, to estimate these strengths accurately.

Military Factors But it is possible already to estimate many of the factors that go to make up these strengths: the discipline, tactical training and morale of the troops; their equipment and its tactical employment; the competence of the commanders and their plans of campaign; the progress made in the first period of the war and the effects of this progress on the strategic situation. Some of these can be indicated in this article; others may be dealt with at some later time.

This war is very far from being isolated from the rest of world politics; the antagonism of British and Italian imperialism, arising from this war, may lead to a bargain between these Powers which will turn their united strength against Ethiopian independence. In this case the class structure of the Ethiopian Empire might not survive the combined pressure of Western European imperialism; but centers of resistance would remain, and conquest would still be costly. On the other hand a bargain is not always easily struck when bandits train their guns on each other; the guns sometimes go off. The guns of the British fleet and of the Greek armies, the guns of the Italian divisions in Libya, can at any moment reduce the importance of the war in Ethiopia to that of a "side-show." There is however the third possibility: that the uneasy balance of bargaining and threatening will continue for a considerable period. If this happens, what is the probable course of the war in Ethiopia?

Long Fight Ahead All the factors we have mentioned indicate that it is likely to be a long, slow, costly and rather futile campaign, straining the financial resources of Italy and the morale of the Italian troops to breaking-point.

Let us take first the progress made by the Italian forces in the north. This is the main field of battle, to which other fronts are subsidiary (the conquest of the Ogaden desert is of no military importance, and the Italian forces on this front cannot affect events until they reach the hills near Jigjiga, nearly 250 miles from their base).

The Italian advance in the north, in the first six weeks of the war, has taken them to Makale, about 75 miles from their frontier. In 1888 the British forces under Napier

landed near Massawa and marched to Magdala, 300 miles from their landing place, in 13 weeks. They passed near Makale.

Italian Advance This comparison, which shows that troops armed only with rifles made progress more than twice as fast as the Italians have done, over-estimates the Italian performance. Their advance has consisted so far of three phases: one, the march to Adowa; two, a pause in which only minor operations were undertaken; three, the march to Makale. To estimate their real speed we ought to wait until the present pause at Makale is ended. We ought also to deduct, from the mileage covered, some of the 30-kilometer (19 mile) belt near the frontier from which the Emperor of Ethiopia withdrew his troops. Here there was little opposition.

Another consideration that must be held in view is that the first weeks of an offensive that is not heavily opposed, normally show very rapid advance than later weeks. We can therefore take the present speed of Italian advance as about one mile a day on the average. This speed, with the interruption of campaigning in the wet season, would bring them to Addis Ababa in 1937 or 1938.

The Japanese advance into Jehol in 1932, over country almost as difficult as Ethiopia, was pressed at an average rate of twelve miles a day.

Explanations for Slowness What possible explanations are there of this slowness, which is sure to be fatal for the fascist state if it continues? (The war is costing Italy, directly, at least \$5,000,000 a week.) One explanation suggested is that there is a shortage of food and water. This is untrue; most of the Tigre province is cultivated, and agricultural production is on a higher level than in Eritrea. The Italians themselves admit that there is plenty of water; Alfio Russo, of

La Stampa, complains of "swollen streams," and writes: "In the valleys the water from the great range was still pouring down, and I could see wild animals drinking it at the streams." (Daily Telegraph, Nov. 10, 1935.) This he saw from an airplane, miles ahead of the Italian line. Where wild animals drink, fascists can surely find water.

Another explanation is that the country is "too difficult." Major General Temperley writes in the Daily Telegraph: "We must not expect to see any immediate move forward. When it does come it is likely to be extremely slow. This is no fault of the troops, but of the country." But if the country was not "too difficult" for Napier in 1869, why should it be too difficult for De Bono in 1935?

Fascist Apologies Italian apologists have answered this question by declaring that the local princes and tribes were in revolt against Theodore in 1869, and therefore let the English advance. This is true. But the Italian advance is almost entirely within the area governed by and "defended" by the Italians. Ras Gugsa, the son-in-law of the Emperor ruled in Makale. The Italians in 1935, like the English in 1869, are advancing through territory surrendered by its local rulers.

And further, this Italian argument is an admission. The question is raised: why is the advance so slow? The answer is given: because the country is difficult. But when the question of Napier's march is then raised, the reply given is in effect: because of the nature of the opposition.

No Large Resistance No large forces of Ethiopians have in fact met the Italian armies and contested their advance. At Adowa, Adigrat, and near Makale there have been night raids and skirmishes. There has been guerrilla or "partisan" fighting by small

groups. Some of this fighting was still going on eight miles north of Adowa two days after the Italians had pushed six miles south of Adowa. Italian reports admit that there has been "harassing" fire from snipers. But there has been no large-scale fighting.

Since, then, there is delay in the advance—likely to be fatal to the fascist army and state—since there is no basis for the claim that "the country is too difficult," and the real reason for the delay is admitted to be the nature of the Ethiopian resistance, this resistance, and the reasons for the Italian fear of it, are of primary importance.

This resistance, it is clear, is not of the present but of the future. The Italians are not being so cautious because they have suffered losses or severe checks, but because they are afraid of losses or checks that may be in store for them.

We can summarize this position by saying that the Italian generals are going slow because they are afraid.

Some Comparisons We must leave for a later article an analysis of the Ethiopian strength of which they are afraid, and of the tendencies leading inevitably to mutiny within the Italian forces, of which they are still more afraid. But it is necessary, in order to complete the outline of the more important strategic features of the war, to trace the effect of this fear on the composition, numbers and handling of the Italian forces.

Napier invaded Ethiopia and stormed Magdala with 16,000 fighting troops, and 16,000 auxiliaries. Of these he was able to bring only 3,500 to battle at the decisive point; all the rest were on his lines of communications. Kitchener took Khartoum with 23,000 men. The Japanese began their conquest of Manchuria with about 20,000 men; to hold down the whole of this vast

country and at the same time to invade Jehol they had a total of 65,000 men. Mussolini has sent 250,000 troops and laborers to Ethiopia. This is in itself a confession

Negroes Tie Up 3 Film Houses In Philadelphia Operators Appeal for Aid in Walkout for Union Recognition

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1.—An urgent appeal to the population of the neighborhood for support to the striking motion picture operators of three Wax theatres was made yesterday by John V. Newman, president of Local 307-A. Motion Picture Operators Union, A. F. of L. The theatres affected are the Royal, Fifteenth and South Streets; the Standard, Twelfth and South Streets; and the Pearl at Twenty-first Street and Ridge Avenue. The strike was started when on Sunday, Nov. 17, the first Sunday performance since the passage of the recent movie bill was given without the services of the six Negro operators. Failure of the owners to recognize the union brought the workers out. Numerous conferences between the workers and Morris Wax, representing the exhibitors, brought no understanding when the operators refused to turn in their union charter. While no final agreement had been reached even on the wage question it was viewed as of secondary importance. Mr. Wax agreed to pay \$40 and \$25 for two licensed operators at the Royal and the same for two at the Standard or \$40 each for three to work the two theatres. This proposition was refused by the operators on the grounds that two other theatres on the same street, classified in the same and smaller category, pay a scale two and three times the amount offered by Mr. Wax. Urging especially the Negro population of the neighborhood to refrain from patronizing the theatres mentioned, the appeal revealed the history of the struggle for employment of Negro operators. Although Mr. Wax was willing to pay his chief operators \$50 a week in 1929, the management continually reduced the wages until the man holding this job was getting thirty cents an hour for a thirty-hour week, or a week instead of \$60. After a prolonged struggle the Negro operators were admitted into the A. F. of L. union as an auxiliary to Local 307. At once, jobs for Negro operators were made available at the Lincoln, Fay's and the New Jewel theatres. But the jobs at Wax houses were lost when their union was not recognized. Members of the union decided not to yield what they have gained through affiliation with the union which has been recognized by all other theatres employing Negro operators, but to continue to work for greater jurisdiction and security. These workers received the promise of the union to back them in every respect. Bent on a determined struggle to win their right to the jobs while belonging to a bona fide labor union the workers urged all workers and sympathizers to express their protest through boycott of the theatres and through protests by mail, over the telephone and by personal visits to the management.

Labor Party Move Enlists Mine Local

PRINCETON, Ind., Dec. 1.—The Liberty Mine Local of the United Mine Workers of America is the latest union to join the rapidly growing movement for an anti-fascist Labor Party in this state to combat the martial law which has been clamped down on Vigo and Sullivan counties. This action followed close on the heels of a similar move by the Buckskin Local #140 of the U. M. W. of A. and Local 13, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. The Buckskin Local #140, Terre Haute Local 3837, and the Dreiser Local of the United Mine Workers and Lodge 18, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, are among those who took the first action to build a Labor Party. Moral and financial support for the 250 members of Local 193, United Garment Workers of America, who are carrying on a fight for decent conditions against the Garment Corporation of America, Mt. Vernon, Ind., has been pledged by the Gibson County Central Labor Union, which has joined the state-wide movement against the anti-labor officials. Meetings of the strikers in Mt. Vernon are held in secret in order to avoid police terror which is raging there, a committee of the strikers told the Central Labor Union. A move to extend the martial law in Vigo and Sullivan counties to this city was seen by the committee in the presence in Mt. Vernon of an observer for the state officials of the National Guard. Answering the threat of the garment firm to move its plant to Evansville, the strikers set up picket lines at the company's small plant there. Demands of the strikers are for \$11 for a 44-hour week, no piece work and recognition of their union. Sears, Roebuck and Company furnishes the raw material to the plant and uses the entire output when the plant is operating. Some of the trade names on the products of this plant are "Sturdy Oak," "Hercules" boys' garments, "Garco," and "Ridgem" rodeo pants. Military complications in Europe would unite the hands of the Japanese imperialists in the Far East for the armed seizure of the remaining parts of China and would increase their aggressiveness against the Soviet Union to an extraordinary degree.

Chicago Relief Lower Than I.E.R.A. Minimum

Aid Commission Figures Disprove Contention That Lower Amounts Are Needed in Downstate Areas—Typical Cases Show Extent of Need

By Jack Martin
(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1.—Government and relief agencies used to popularize the so-called "minimum standard budgets." These are the budgets which social workers, sociologists, and others "interested" in the problems of the poor have found by study to be the minimum on which a family can maintain a decent standard of living. But right here we must note a strange phenomenon about these budgets: prices, and especially food prices, have been climbing steadily these past few years, yet the "minimum budgets" of the experts have just as steadily become smaller! "Adequate Despite Cuts" This is indeed a matter for alarm on the part of the taxpayers! Hearst take note: At least four times since the spring of 1934, the unemployed on direct relief in Chicago have found their food budgets reduced, the latest being the 10 per cent cut of Nov. 1, 1935. Yet following each cut the nutritionalists of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission have in solemn staff meetings or by bulletins assured and "proved" to the caseworkers that the new budgets were really adequate, with care in buying and managing on the part of the housewife. As a matter of fact it is only for Cook County that the relief authorities have been able to claim that they furnish sufficient food. The annual report of the Commission which covered the period ending June 30, 1934, states on page 136: "Even by June, 1934, however, many Illinois Counties had made no attempt to determine proper food budgets on the careful basis recommended by the Commission's Nutrition Service, but used more or less arbitrary food budgets, often determined by rule of thumb, and usually insufficient to provide an adequate list as indicated by the Commission." Biased Differential The Monthly Bulletin on Relief Statistics published by the Commission, prints each month the minimum cost of an adequate diet for a family of five, in different sections of the state. According to the latest figures published, such a diet in the month of August, 1935, would have cost \$7.77 a week for the State as a whole, \$7.75 for Cook County, and \$7.78 for the downstate counties. In other words, a family of five in August, 1935, should have received somewhere around \$33 a month for food alone. That is, if we accept the "adequacy" standards of the Commission which are admittedly lower than the standards of the Department of Agriculture. And now, what do the unemployed on relief actually receive? The August Bulletin of the Commission reveals the following figures from which we can draw our own conclusions as to the adequacy of the "arbitrary food budgets" which are "usually insufficient to provide an adequate list." In July, 1935 the total average relief per family for all purposes including rent, clothing, food, medical care, was \$29.49 for the State as a whole. In 16 counties the average was between \$10 and \$14.99; in 31 counties the average was \$15 to \$19.99; in 38 counties the average was \$20 to \$24.99; and in 15 counties the average was \$25 to \$29.99. Cook County was highest with an average monthly relief of \$35.21. Now let us compare the actual food budget of a family of five on direct relief in Cook County with a "minimum standard budget." On Feb. 1 of this year a change in the manner of figuring budgets was made from the old plan of figuring a budget solely according to the number of members in the household to the present plan whereby a different allowance is made for each member of the family according to sex, activity, and age. Typical Families Let us take two typical families, one a family of a man and woman, a boy of 12, a girl of 11, and a boy of three. This family if it is on direct relief receives \$30.20 per month for food. A family consisting of a woman, a girl of 10, a boy of six, a boy of three, and an infant will receive only \$28.85 a month. But on both of these examples three per cent must be deducted for the sales tax. The final total then is \$29.30 for the first family, and \$28.19 for the other, as figured for us by caseworkers. According to the Commission's own figures, the food budgets are \$8 to \$10 below the minimum they themselves have set as a minimum for a family of five: But the Commission's minimum standards, as we have indicated, are open to question. The Chicago Council of Social Agencies has published the well-known Chicago Standard Budget for a family consisting of father, mother, and children of 13, 10, and seven, respectively. This budget which has been revised since June, 1932, fixed \$38.30 as the minimum amount necessary for an adequate food diet at that time. Since then food prices have risen, by any sort of an index, at least one-third, which would make the food budget of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies today to be at least \$50 a month for a family of five. [In the next article we shall present the amazing figures of a study of actual food consumed in one month by 621 families as compared with amounts they should have consumed; figures which show a deficiency in milk of more than one half. We shall prove the existence of wide-spread anemia and malnutrition among school children, and increase in disease generally among the poor.]

Schools Study Hearst Press In Washington

Methods of Persecutor Under Survey—Mock Book Fire Planned

(By Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Washington teachers, browbeaten and bullied by a long campaign of intimidation on the part of the Hearst press, are setting their pupils to studying the methods of their persecutor. Compelled to sign statements each pay-day that they have not "taught or advocated Communism," and with an inquisition under way into teaching methods and textbooks, some of the teachers have evidently decided that at least one form of literature will not be classed by Hearst as "Communist"—and that is, his own papers. Consequently the methods of sensational journalism are being studied in several high school classes. The pupils dig into the local Hearst papers with great gusto, in their search for source material. They note with interest their stand on "academic freedom." In history classes, the Hearst campaign would permit no mention of such Communist incidents in the Russian revolution under the interpretation of the anti-Communist rider to the District of Columbia appropriations bill which they seek to impose. But the teachers are still permitted to mention the Spanish-American war; and Hearst's part in it—assuredly not to be classed as Communist—receives full attention. The inquisition into the textbooks, lest any ideas be found in them which the Hearst forces might class as "Communist," is leading some of the local university students to suggest that the campaign should be carried to its logical conclusion with a "burning of the books," such as the Nazis carried out in Germany. Plans are under consideration for a mock demonstration of this nature. Representatives from every student body and student organization in America have been invited to attend the conference which will be held in Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 28 and 29 to discuss the formation of the American Student Union. The call for the conference has been issued by the Joint Program Committee for the American Student Union. Preliminary to the conference, the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League will hold their Christmas conventions in Columbus where they will consider the amalgamation of their organizations as a preliminary step towards the creation of a united student movement. Declaring that the "bright future painted for students a decade ago has been dimmed by six years of depression and overshadowed by the danger of another world war," the Joint Committee urged all student groups to elect delegates to this conference. Two delegates from the first ten members of each group and one for ten thereafter is the decision of the Joint Committee. Unaffiliated students can be sent by getting ten signatures of sympathetic students. The aim of the conference, as outlined by the committee, is to establish a broad organization which will represent all the progressive elements on the American campus. Policies of the organization will be democratically determined at the conference itself. All credentials of delegates elected to the conference should be forwarded at once to the Joint Program Committee for the American Student Union, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City. ing the Y. C. L. in line with the decisions of the Seventh World Congress, was welcomed as a means of "reconstructing the Y.C.L. from a narrow, sectarian organization into a broad non-political organization." The Section Committee ended with a personal appeal to all comrades to "grasp the decisions of the World Congress," and agreed to a system of self-study among the membership, arranging hours of questions and answers for the Congress decisions.

Conference Called to Form Student Union

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(Doctors of the Medical Advisory Board do not advertise)
Dr. X—"The One and Only"
R. L. of New York City, writes:—"What I am going to tell you will be nothing new to you, but I think it will be of interest to some of those who are under the impression that medicine or any other field of science can progress under the framework of this rotten system of exploitation. "A six-year-old son of a poor worker was constantly complaining of pains near the ears. One evening the boy's pain grew so intense that he fainted. The alarmed parents immediately called for the neighborhood doctor who could not conclusively determine the cause for the pain. However, seeing that the situation was becoming acute, he referred the parents to Doctor X, one of the outstanding ear specialists in the country. Without a moment's hesitation, the father called up Doctor X and asked him to come over immediately. For an answer he got a warning that a visit at such a late hour of the night would cost him \$75.00. Of course, the poor worker was stunned. This was all new to him. After considerable hickering, the great Dr. X condescended to make the visit for \$25. During the interval between the phone call and the doctor's arrival, the father made an observation. He had not given a thought to money. All he was concerned with was his child's health. Upon his arriving and making a diagnosis Dr. X stated that it was a severe case of mastoid and that the only thing which would save the boy's life would be an immediate operation. "But before removing the case to the hospital, this medical tool of capitalism set his price at \$1500 for the operation. The lad's father objected strenuously, stating that he didn't have so much money. Whereupon the "genial doctor," the "benefactor" of the masses, spat, "Go out and get it." "With his child's life hanging by a thread, and the price of the operation so great that he could not pay the distressed father had no alternative other than to consent to the price. As for paying it, he would meet conditions as they came after the operation. All this happened nearly a year ago and the poor worker, one of the millions of victims of this damned system, is still paying out. "This case is very touching, indeed, but it is only symbolic of many cases where workers and their families are deprived of medical treatment because of their inability to meet the prices of these capitalist exploiters!" YOU have made the correct observation that medical science certainly cannot—any more than any science—make utmost progress under capitalism. The criticisms that we make in other fields where commodities are to be sold, apply here. The commodity is medical skill. There are certain things we would like to point out. Your friend the worker-father, wanted the most famous ear specialist, Dr. X. Do you think a worker can call up and obtain any doctor, including the highest priced ones and escape paying an exorbitant price? No more than if he wanted to purchase some expensive jewelry and furs. Under the circumstances, he tied himself to a tremendous debt, which he was not justified in doing. He allowed himself to become a victim of capitalist advertising. There are dozens of ear specialists, as competent to diagnose and operate as Dr. X. Moreover, there are large numbers of hospitals and organizations (such as the International Workers Order) through whom he could have gotten excellent care for his son at a far smaller price. Your general statement holds true—adequate medical care within the workers' income does not exist. It is also true that certain well-fostered illusions in our system have become so prevalent that it makes it doubly difficult for the better paid workers who can afford good medical care to obtain this. We refer specifically to the idea that so-and-so is the only surgeon for mastoids and Brown-Bead is the only one for stomachs and no one can take an appendix out like

The Ruling Class

by Redfield



"All my friends say I'm headed for a nervous breakdown, doctor— isn't that wonderful?"

'One Day They'll Stop Eating Crawfish'

THE situation of misery of the working population of Recife, capital city of Pernambuco, is faithfully portrayed in the deplorable appearance of the 20,000 huts which surround the city, extending from the suburban zone across the marshes. Taking as a base the official calculation of five members per family, one arrives at the conclusion that of the 450,000 inhabitants of Recife, 100,000 dwell in such habitations. The hut (mocambo) is a type of dwelling without parallel unless it be the hovels of the rubber forests in the Upper Amazon valley. It is flimsily constructed, by the inhabitants themselves, of straw and driftwood cast up by the sea. (Translator's note: The huts, like most Brazilian huts of the poor, are of mud, the straw and driftwood being used for frame-work and thatching. It has only one room, which serves as kitchen and bedroom for the whole family. They Live on Crawfish. Situated on tiny plots of ground stolen from the sea, the huts are isolated at every side. At certain times, as in the so-called strong seas, great numbers of them are destroyed. If the huts tend to the city, the most deplorable physical appearance, the misery of their inhabitants reflects clearly the economic uncertainty of an entire poverty-stricken population. The dwellers in the hut has only one source of income with which to stave off hunger—that is, fishing. But he catches only crawfish, which is his neighbor and also dwells in the mud. With such miserable food, of slight nutritive value, and in contact with the mud and the stagnant salt water, the people of the hut district are afflicted with tuberculosis and with diseases of the digestive tract and intermittent fevers. In this situation generation succeeds generation. Thousands of children subsist here, lacking food, lacking clothes, lacking health, destined to the same miserable lot as their parents. The Industry of the Hut Recife, with its favorable topographic conditions, traversed by rivers, formed of three islands joined by numerous bridges, has to endure the spectacle of 20,000 huts which surround it in all directions. And there has not yet been a governmental work to the trouble to resolve this problem. This is because the hut has become a means of exploitation for a half-dozen rogues with political influence. A poor family reclaims a slice of seashore and builds a hut. Another

HOME LIFE

— By —
Ann Barton

THE Farmers National Weekly carries a section called "The Farm Woman," conducted by Katharine Harris, a woman who has been doing effective work in forming the united front among the women of the countryside against war and fascism, and for better conditions for the farmers. The column of October 26 contains excerpts from a speech that bears repeating here. A UNITED FRONT TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN HOME is the demand of Mrs. Marian LeSueur, president of the Farmer-Labor Women's Club of Hennepin County, Minnesota. The speech was made at a meeting called by the Women's League Against the High Cost of Living on October 14, 1935, in Minneapolis.

WE women are interested in coming out of the kitchen to help you men fight for a higher standard of living. Most every woman doesn't mind spending some time in the kitchen but we want something to work with. We want food. "Where is the American home? I see 2,500 fewer marriages in Minneapolis are recorded for last year than for a few years ago. Our young girls can't even get married and set up a home. . . . Woman is the deadliest of the species—especially when our young is attacked. And if there is any ISM that has made more of an attack on the American home than capitalism—I don't know it. . . .

"The farmer is not exploiting us. Of the \$2 million dollars spent on relief in Minnesota in 1934 more than half was spent among farmers. The trouble is that between us in the city and the farmers there is a wall of profit. . . . NOW the government is starting a war against potatoes. They are going to have a spoofer for every potato. If everyone in this country had one egg per day we would have to produce 13 billion more eggs in the United States. . . . Did anybody every get anything by wishing for it? The packers have the most effective organizations. President Roosevelt in his book 'Looking Forward' says that these men have to be 'princes of property' and that we must ask them 'to accept the responsibility that goes with power.' We have been three years waiting for them to accept it. . . . but we'll have to organize. Who are you or I alone? United we have power and strength. "The government sent a commission to Detroit to investigate meat prices because the women rose up and demanded a change. The women in St. Paul will join us. . . . the farm women will join us. "I don't like to say 'the pursuit of happiness'. . . . I want to catch up with it some day. . . . We men and women will make a UNITED FRONT TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN HOME."

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Youngstown C. P. Conference Sets Its Next Control Tasks

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The work of the Youngstown Section of the Communist Party is getting under way with new enthusiasm following the recent enlarged meeting of the Section Committee, at which Section Organizer John Steuben reported on the latest meeting of the Central Committee. One by one the main tasks of the Party were enumerated, with particular emphasis on the Labor Party as main control task, referring to it, in the words of Comrade Browder, "not as a question for debate, philosophical discussion, but a bread and butter question of the day." The movement, it was decided, should be initiated on a Mahoning Valley basis, and proceed with such rapidity and tempo that it will be possible to lay a broad foundation for the Labor Party at the time of the Spring primaries. The control task of 500 dues paying members to be filed by the time of the Party convention, did not mean tabulating new members each week, but that the key forces in the neighborhoods, mass organizations, young, native-born workers, workers from the steel mills, were to be recruited. Thus the Conference stressed that not only numbers, but quality, was wanted. Hand in hand with recruiting, went the Control Task of 1,000 Daily Worker subscriptions. The Section Committee enthusiastically greeted the proposal of the Daily Worker to give the comrades who get the most subscriptions a trip to the Soviet Union. Comrades competing will form a Stakhanov Shock Troop to set a new standard in the style of work produced. The Section Committee approached its next control task of building the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the steel cells, coming to the conclusion that "this remains the key task of our Party—the building of A. A. lodges in those mills where there is none, the strengthening of the existing lodges, the unionization of Communist steel workers, to initiate simultaneously movements through the channels of the company unions and win over all honest representatives for the A. A." The control task of reconstruct-

Brazilian Toilers Express Solidarity with American Workers

freedom of the Scottsboro boys. Ten workers and students, Negro and white, imprisoned for revolutionary activity in a country where even the International Labor Defense is illegal, signed their names to a ringing denunciation of the courts that still holds prisoners the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney. It read in part: "We declare that this crime of North American imperialism. . . . fills us with profound indignation, all the more because there remains still living in the memory of the international proletariat the record of the cowardly assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti. Haven't you enough innocent proletarian blood already on your dripping hands? Do you want more workers' blood from these young Negroes of Scottsboro?" "You may be sure that your rule of terror will not prevent the oppressed Negro masses from demanding their rights. The torture to which you are submitting the young Negroes of Scottsboro

of this conference reveal a movement unafraid, not cowed by the terrific persecution to which its leaders have been subjected when apprehended—a young movement, fully conscious of its mission to organize and lead the workers and landless peasants in their war against the exploitation and grinding poverty imposed by the native bourgeoisie and the imperialist exploiters. The three great powers whose capitalists have the biggest interests in Brazil and whose State departments consequently interfere most freely in Brazilian affairs are Great Britain, the United States and Japan. Consequently the Communist Party of Brazil, meeting when the workers of San Francisco were coming to the aid of the striking longshoremen, noted this struggle with enthusiasm and addressed the following joint appeal:

"To the Communist Parties and to the Proletariat of the Imperialist Countries, England, the United States and Japan: "The National Conference of the Communist Party of Brazil held its first national conference in 1934, after ten years of underground existence. The proceedings of this conference reveal a movement unafraid, not cowed by the terrific persecution to which its leaders have been subjected when apprehended—a young movement, fully conscious of its mission to organize and lead the workers and landless peasants in their war against the exploitation and grinding poverty imposed by the native bourgeoisie and the imperialist exploiters. The three great powers whose capitalists have the biggest interests in Brazil and whose State departments consequently interfere most freely in Brazilian affairs are Great Britain, the United States and Japan. Consequently the Communist Party of Brazil, meeting when the workers of San Francisco were coming to the aid of the striking longshoremen, noted this struggle with enthusiasm and addressed the following joint appeal:

(Section of the Communist International) approved a motion of solidarity with the proletariat of the three principal imperialist countries, England, the United States and Japan. Through the intermediary of the feudal-bourgeois groups which rule in Brazil, the magnates, bankers and industrialists of these imperialist countries oppress and exploit the workers and peasants of Brazil, and reduces them to the most cruel slavery. Through the intermediary of its vanguard, the Communist Party of Brazil (Section of the Communist International) expresses its solidarity with the heroic struggle which the proletariat of these imperialist countries is keeping up against its oppressors and exploiters. This struggle is directed by the respective Communist Parties and by the Communist International. We call on you to unite with us in intensifying this struggle still more until all the imperialist exploiters shall be expelled with the proletarian revolution in the imperialist countries and the work-

ers' and peasants' revolution in Brazil and the other semi-polonial countries.

"The Communist Party of Brazil (Section of the Communist International) participates in the tireless struggle which the Communist Parties of the United States, England and Japan also carrying on against all petty-bourgeois and counter-revolutionary ideologies in the bosom of the proletariat, especially against the Trotskyites, who are enemies of the revolution and disguised agents of the bourgeoisie. "Long live the heroic Communist Party of Japan, and the valiant Japanese proletariat. Long live the heroic battle of the Communist Party and the Japanese proletariat against the wars of rapine and destruction against Colonial and Soviet China and against the U. S. S. R. "Long live the Communist Party of the United States! "Long live the heroic strikers of California! "Long live the Communist Party of England!"

Brazilian Toilers Express Solidarity with American Workers

The Brazilian uprising in the northeast States and in Rio de Janeiro, which is now reported quelled by the superior armed forces of the Vargas government, puppet administration of United States imperialism, has a special concern for the American working class. Two documents, first issued in 1934, show the inspiring spirit of solidarity which the Brazilian workers in their turn, have felt and have shown for the workers in the United States. The class-conscious workers of Brazil have long recognized the role of American imperialism and are keenly aware that their struggle against a native ruling class that is sold out to foreign exploiters necessarily binds them to the revolutionary proletariat of the United States. Scottsboro-Mooney Protest In June, 1934, the political prisoners in the House of Detention in Rio de Janeiro addressed a letter of energetic protest to the Supreme Court of Alabama demanding the

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Change the World!

By MICHAEL GOLD

LET us have peace, said General Grant, after the fighting was settled. But everywhere in the South you can meet old-timers who are still unreconstructed. They remember what the damn Yanks did in Georgia, and they have little respect for the Stars and Stripes. For them, the Civil War is not yet over.

Norman Thomas, in his historic debate with Earl Browder the other night in Madison Square Garden, at times reminded one of these tenacious old rebels.

In the face of world war and fascism, the Communists have declared that any disunity in the working class is too costly and dangerous. They are trying to liquidate the bitterness and mistakes that inevitably accompany such fratricidal wars.

But Norman Thomas refused to forget. He wanted to fight all the battles over again.

History will decide whether the Communist line was correct during the past decades, as it has already decided it in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, we are confronted with a terrific crisis, where new decisions must be wrought out.

Norman Thomas, to his credit, sees the necessity of new orientations. It is this that made such a momentous debate, the first of its kind in America, possible. But he did the United Front no good in opening the old wounds.

We Will Not Hold Back

EARL BROWDER showed great forbearance and wisdom in not allowing the debate to become entangled in a sterile rehash of past history. After all, there is much bitterness on our side, too. It is not easy for Communists, many of them former Socialists, to forget the slaughter of the Spartacist workers in Germany and the defeat of the German revolution by the Ebert and Scheideman Socialists, in unholy alliance with monarchists, bankers and Prussian militarists.

Or those Russian Socialists, the Tschalkovskys and others, who went into coalition cabinets with the White Guards, and aided the Czarist generals and the foreign imperialists to attack the young and weak Socialist state. Thousands of murdered workers could testify to the treachery of these leading Socialists, and we cannot forget them.

But we will not allow such memories to stand in the way of a United Front. Earl Browder was not bitter nor did he review the past. He pounded away at the necessities of the present. And this was no sign of weakness of the Communist position, but a sign of strength.

The Communists work with history. They know that the present hour is different from 1917, and they are adapting themselves to this hour. In a world such as this is today, the price of inflexibility is death.

A Real Step Forward

BUT it was really a remarkable debate in every respect, and a step forward to the United Front. Nothing was settled, perhaps, but one great thing was demonstrated to the Socialists in the hall: the Communists are in deadly earnest about this United Front. This is no mere maneuver from the top; it is a deep emotion that has penetrated the masses of Communist workers.

"We want the United Front!" they chanted through the vast hall, the largest in New York, until the steel beams of the lofty ceiling vibrated with the sound.

About two-thirds of the audience, I should estimate, was Communist or Communist sympathizer. They paid high admission prices to this debate the proceeds of which go to a Socialist paper, The Call. They listened patiently and quietly to Norman Thomas, who did no shadow-boxing on this occasion, but said things that could infuriate a Communist audience. They booed twice, it is true, but under a great stress.

It was an earnest, well-behaved audience, and the chairman, Leo Krzycki, who is also national chairman of the Socialist Party, and a vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, praised it heartily at the end of the meeting.

Differences Cannot Be Ignored

FOR one, am glad that Norman Thomas did not pull his punches. Too many of our Communist workers have a naive idea of the United Front. Some of them are so anxious for it, because they see its necessity, that they are almost ready to liquidate the Communist Party, so far do they lean over backwards in their enthusiasm. Others think a United Front springs up the moment you say you want it, and they wonder if our Communist leaders are not too slow or un-diplomatic about it all.

The speech of Norman Thomas must have persuaded many of such that even in a United Front, the Communist line can never be surrendered. It must have revealed to them some of the differences that still prevent a United Front, the confusions, ancient feuds, misunderstandings.

The United Front is not something that will fall into our laps. It is a battle that has to be won. A poem of Walt Whitman's that has always touched me is one he wrote at the end of the Civil War—"Reconciliation, word over all, the hands of day and night soothing each other." But reconciliation came to America after four years of ghastly fighting. But it did come. And the United Front will come, because it is indispensable to the working class in its fight against fascism. It will come despite the vicious sabotage of the Old Guard Socialists and the hesitations and confusions of the militant Socialists.

I think it was a magnificent tribute to the Communist line that Earl Browder was cool, tolerant, and unprovocative in this debate. He was strong because he was sure of something, and that something is that history will soon force all of us into a United Front.

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LITTLE LEFTY



John Brown Fought to Free the Slaves

So They Hanged Him in Virginia 76 Years Ago Today

By Louis F. Budenz

VIRGINIA'S Shenandoah Valley rarely seemed lovelier than on that December morning.

The red clay roads did not run brightly, as in summer, through the green of field and forest. There was a deep brown hue on the northern woods, however, and a far-away mistiness over the Blue Ridge Mountains.

The old man, sitting on his coffin in the wagon, was caught by the wistfulness of the scene.

"This is a beautiful country," he said. "I never had the pleasure of really seeing it before."

His long legs, encased in seedy black trousers, dangled over the death-box, as the wagon jerked slowly along the road.

Soldiers, on foot and horseback, bayonets gleaming in the winter sun, kept pace with the vehicle.

Finally, at a rise in the road, they halted. The soldiery, in precise formation, made a living line from the wagon to a platform.

The old man got out, unaided. The breeze gently stirred his white beard. He walked quietly to the platform, and up the ten steps to the top.

They blindfolded the gaunt figure and led him to the drop. The soldiers went through their military motions as he stood there. Twelve minutes passed as they maneuvered and got back in line.

"Do you want a signal before I spring her?" asked the sheriff.

"It does not matter," answered the old man. "Only do not keep



"Had I interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful... or any of that class, it would have been all right..." said John Brown.

me waiting too long." The trap was sprung. The rope dangled in the air, with its dying victim.

"So perish all enemies of Virginia! All such enemies of the Union! All such enemies of the human race!"

Thus rang out the voice of Colonel Preston of the United States Army. John Brown, revolutionist, was no more.

He had been hanged, for 37 minutes until dead, on that Dec. 2, 1859. A cry of grief and anger went up throughout the land. Henry David Thoreau, in his retreat at Concord, was moved more deeply than he had ever been. Louise Alcott, author of "Little Women," called the dead man: "John the Just." They are leading John

Brown to execution in Virginia.

in order to free the black men from their masters, was not enough. Insurrection was the need. A bold stroke, calling on the slaves to revolt. The setting up of a Free Nation, in which black man and white would have equal rights—the "constitution" of which Free Nation he read one midnight to Frederick Douglass in Buffalo.

Restlessly he worked at his plan amid disappointments: from the Liberals of the East, from other men in whom he trusted and who almost betrayed him. While President James Buchanan connived with the Supreme Court to fasten chattel slavery on the nation, Brown worked quietly and determinedly at his task.

Greater plans than these were in his mind. To win Kansas against chattel slavery and to raid Missouri.

FINALLY, the time came: Oct. 14, 1859. With his little band of eighteen men, Negroes and white, he

captured the government arsenal at Harper's Ferry. He dispatched a few of his band to nearby Mount Vernon, to rout Col. Lewis Washington out of bed and take him prisoner, proclaiming the freedom of all the Washington slaves. He secured George Washington's sword as a symbol of the New Revolution.

For two days he held the arsenal, until many of his men were dead. Then he surrendered to Colonel Robert E. Lee, commanding the troops of the United States Army there.

Was it not irony that but a few months later, Lee was to lead the armies of the counter-revolution?

THERE was the trial—which the nation watched. And at its close, John Brown was found guilty: "Guilty of treason, guilty of conspiring with slaves to rebel, guilty of murder in the first degree."

Then, he arose in court. "Had I interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great... or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right. Every man in this Court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than of punishment...."

"Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I say, let it be done."

John Brown was sentenced, "to be hung by the neck until dead." And Horace Greeley, owner of the New York Tribune of that day, said: "The Ferry raid presses on the approaching conflict, and I think the end of slavery in the Union is ten years nearer than it seemed a few weeks ago."

Of John Brown's band we can not now call the roll, save to mention Kagi, who gave up his law office to follow Brown; Copeland, the free-born mulatto student at Oberlin, who dropped his studies to go with the "old man"; Dangerfield Newby, Negro freedman, with slave wife and children waiting for him to buy their freedom; the Iowa boys, the Coppocs, leaving their widowed Quaker mother for "the new revolution"; Leary, Negro saddle-maker of Ohio, leaving wife and shop, and Brown's own sons, Oliver and Watson, who gave their lives in the battle with the army.

THEY buried him at North Elba, N. Y., in the mountains. Soon, millions were marching, in the war against slavery, to the song: "His soul goes marching on!" John Brown, with all his faults, stood out—as he stands today—as an American hero.

At the time of his death, Victor Hugo—the Romain Rolland or Henri Barbusse of his day—wrote: "The eyes of Europe are fixed on America. The hanging of John Brown will open a latent fissure that will finally split the Union asunder.... You preserve your shame but you kill your glory."

But the "glory" rose again, in the destruction of chattel slavery. Shall it not once more rise among the American people, to win that true equality for the Negro for which John Brown fought, and to end capitalism as it ended the Slave System?

Shakespeare in Moscow
Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona" is the choice of the Young Workers Theatre-Group of the Kirov (Dynamo) Plant, Moscow, for their next play to be presented in January.

Rehearsals have already begun under the direction of Benedict Nord and Eugene Gurov, directors of the Moscow Second Art Theater, who are leading the group of 23 workers.

In addition to the rehearsals, the group attends lectures on the period in which Shakespeare lived and wrote; they study rhythmic, stage speaking and numerous subjects connected with the theater.

Last year's production of the group, Rubinstein's "To Be Continued," will be given again this season.

Vermont Quarrymen Remember 1776

By JACK WILGUS

WHEN a man has \$13.30 to take home for the week's budget on pay night, and deducts rent for the company, and lights for the company's utility dividends, not such a lot is left over for living, especially if you are the father of six kids. And then, when the quarry company posts notices that you will only work three instead of four weeks a month, and you know this means speed-up all along the line, when you've already been speeding enough to break the back of an ox, well it is time to break off those months of parleys with the company.

That is what the village of Danby did. They walked out. And to a man they have remained out. But you can't expect one local to do much, when the company simply adds to production in the other towns. So the thing to do was to bring the other locals into line. And one of the boys did this in a swell manner, by bringing the whole house down at a meeting of local 94. When 94 voted to strike it was the end of all useless parleys. For local 94 is the biggest. After that all five towns got going.

Forty Below
Of course it took a good deal of floor-walking at night for these men to make up their minds. With a Vermont winter coming on, with the thermometer sure to hover as low as forty below, and never to rise above zero, the outlook is bitter. And who will feed the kids? Of course these Vermonters are marksmen and know the woods. But so many men with so many dependents can't live off the woods, especially when the rich men have most good hunting grounds posted. To strike was like going to war.

The strike leaders advised gentle persuasion on the picket lines. And the great Vermont Marble Company concentrated the greatest number of sheriffs and deputies ever known in the state. Whole towns were lined up, men women and children against a single family, the Proctors, for generations all-powerful in Vermont politics, education and industry. Before their eyes they saw their jobs being stolen by scabs who were under the protection of the law.

They Remember 1776
"Disperse!" Sheriff Flint ordered the strikers in West Rutland. Instantly the deputies rushed the surprised workers. Clubs rained upon heads as the sheriff pursued the line along Main Street. A blow brought one worker to his knees. As he started to rise, blood flooding his face, he was surrounded by officers. He attempted to crawl along the street, and was subjected to a rain of blows. Then he was jailed. This is a violation of the rights of a Vermonter. This is something never before seen in the five towns.

It flashes up and brings to light the deeply etched numerals 1776, and the words Liberty or Death. The strikers mass, men, women and children all over the area. They picket. Convoys scabs have a hard time getting near the works. The sheriffs lose interest in their jobs.

The High Sheriff Blames the Reds
The Communist Party organizer in passing through Proctor is halted by two thugs with drawn revolvers. He is held incommunicado for five hours of questioning. And he is told by the high sheriff that the Communist Party is to blame for the calling of the strike and for the mass picketing. He makes all manner of threats if the organizer fails to call off mass picketing. He says that the law can't handle men, women and children all in one picket line.

The sheriff is thinking of whole towns facing the law of the Proctor dynasty, a law never questioned before. And he also thinks of public opinion. It is a matter of politics for Proctor.

But when the sheriff can get neither information nor promises he lets the organizer go, and the State's Attorney takes up the case. He gives the organizer until morning to leave the county.

"We don't need no law," the State's Attorney says. "If you know what's good for your health you'll be out of this county."

"Minute Men"
But the organizer speaks at a mass meeting, tells of this occurrence, and is still in Rutland County.

Word comes to us from a source that we cannot question, that at a dinner of the Officers' Reserve, held this past week, it was announced that there are boxes of badges ready, and that on each badge is inscribed "Minute Men of Vermont"... so that the line-up is complete, finance, law, press and vigilantes.

A car drives up, then a second. The men on the picket line rush up. Are these scabs or company thugs? They are getting out of the cars quickly and raising banners. A cheer starts along the line. These are the youth from the college, come to join the picket lines.

Barre is holding a mass meeting of granite cutters. They pass the hat and raise \$74. They elect a militant committee to raise money and arrange for physical assistance.

Workers Know Why
Winoski... the textile locals

meet in the big hall. They vote unanimously to support the marble strike financially and physically. And the local press, editorially, whines the question: "Why should labor in other towns throughout the state be involved in a marble strike?"

The workers know why. But it is millions of capital against a thousand workers. It is the law of the state against five towns. It is Proctor the unquestioned, living on his feudal estates, owning every house in the towns, against fighters on the front lines, and Proctor hangs as hung as an ally.

Gene Pedersen of West Rutland is the militant leader of the pickets. He never sleeps. He is the figure which has risen under action, a man respected throughout the state. And Gene, out with the pickets, hounded by the thugs, has it resting upon him to raise the money, keep up the spirit of the men, and face the company.

Proctor stands for the Coolidge tradition. Gene Pedersen and his militant Vermont pickets is the new type, and the reawakened man of the tradition of 1776, when Vermonters sang a song called The Red Youth of Westminister.



"A cheer... They are the youth from the college"

7:00 P.M.—WEAF—Amos 'n' Andy—Sketch
WOR—Sports Talk—Stan Lemax
WJZ—Crime Commission Program
WABC—Myrt and Marge
7:15—WEAF—Doodle Bug
WOR—Jeannine Macy, Song
WJZ—Stamp Club—Capt. Tim Healy
WABC—Virginia Verrill
7:30—WEAF—Education in the News—Talk
WOR—The Lone Ranger
WJZ—Lum and Abner
WABC—Singer's Ban
7:45—WEAF—Football—Jim Crowley, Coach, Fordham University
WJZ—Dangerous Paradise
WABC—Booker Carter, Commentator
8:00—WEAF—Hammerstein's Music Hall; Lucy Monroe, Soprano; Lily Dan, Song; Anna Hall Jr., Song

TUNING IN

WEAF-660 Kc. WOR-710 Kc. WJZ-760 Kc.
WABC-860 Kc. WEDV-1300 Kc.

WOR—Charlotten Quartet
WJZ—Fiber McDee and Molly Sketch
WABC—Lombardo Orch.
8:15—WOR—Gabriel Heatter, Commentator
8:30—WEAF—Margaret Speaks, Soprano; Richard Crooks, Tenor; chorus
WOR—Marshall Orch.
WJZ—Warner Orch.; Odette Myrtil, Songs; Pickets Sisters
WABC—Bonnie Orch.; Pick and Pat, Comedians
8:50—WEAF—Cypotes Orch.; Ben Klason, Tenor; Romany Singers
WOR—Tommy McLaughlin, Song

WJZ—Minstrel Show
WABC—Play—The Swan, with Eliza Landi
8:15—WOR—Philosophy—Andrew F. Kelley
8:30—WEAF—Grace Moore, Soprano; Nelson Edgy, Baritone
WOR—Johnson's Orch.
WJZ—Dramatic Sketch
10:00—WEAF—Eastman Orch.; Lullaby Lady; Phyllis Novak, Soprano
WOR—Talk—Julius F. Seebach Jr.
WJZ—Future Trends in Government—Col. Frank Knox, Publisher, Chicago Daily News, at Associated Business Papers Dinner

Hotel Waldorf-Astoria
WABC—Wayne King Orch.
10:15—WOR—Concert Orch.; Cesare Sodero, Conductor; Singers
10:30—WEAF—The Resettlement Problem—Bexford G. Tugwell, Under-Secretary of Agriculture
WJZ—Frank Simon Concert Band
WABC—March of Time
10:45—WABC—Manhattan Choir
11:00—WEAF—Cugat Orch.
WOR—News; Hill-Billy Music
WJZ—News; Dorothy Lamour, Songs
WABC—Dance Music
11:15—WJZ—Negro Male Quartet
11:30—WEAF—News; Fiat Jubilee Singers
WOR—Dance Music
(to 1:30 A.M.)
WJZ—Dance Music
(to 1 A.M.)
12:00—WEAF—Goodman Orch.

Questions and Answers

Question: In the event of the formation of a Farmer-Labor Party, does that mean that the Communist Party will not be listed on the ballot?—J. E.
Answer: Not necessarily. The American electoral system is such that the same candidates may be listed on a number of tickets. Therefore, the Farmer-Labor candidates' names could appear not only under their own party designation, but also in the place on the ballot allotted to the Communist Party.

This policy has already been followed by the Communist Party in a number of elections in which the Party has withheld its own candidate and supported a Labor, Independent or Socialist candidate.

In this way the Communist Party can avoid giving up its independent identity in the elections, or losing its place on the ballot in the primaries and general elections.

Question: Explain which group comprises the working class. Engineers and technicians work, but they are ranked as middle class. Explain that.—A.
Answer: The working class, scientifically known as the proletariat, is composed of wage-workers, who possess nothing except their ability to work, their labor-power, which they are compelled to sell on the market in order to live.

The great bulk of this class is of course made up of the industrial and agricultural wage-workers. It also includes all "white-collar" workers, who are economically in the same position as industrial workers, although socially they may have closer connections with the middle class.

Engineers, technicians, executives, and other professional workers, even though they often depend on the labor market for their chance to live, play a different role in production. They are salaried workers, their task is in general to represent the interests of their employers in the shop, and they tend to identify their social and economic interests with those of their employers. Most of them still cherish the hope of rising into the class of the bourgeoisie. Their position is still much more stable than that of the proletariat. This is why they are properly described as members of the middle class.

Under the blows of the crisis, however, many of this group, among whom unemployment and insecurity is widespread, are having their connections with the ruling class torn asunder. They are beginning to realize that capitalism offers them no more than it does to the workers, and they are beginning to realize that their only future lies in identifying their interests with those of the working class.

This is one of the new developments which make possible the building of a mass workers' and farmers' party, in which many sections of this middle class will find their place.

CURRENT FILMS

By DAVID FLATT

NEW GULLIVER... Soviet actors, architects, directors, electricians, engineers, musicians, painters, puppeteers, photographers, sculptors, writers, combined to produce this masterpiece of film art now in its fifth week at the Cameo.

KAMERADSHAFT... G. W. Pabst's great united front film about a major coal mine disaster is being revived at the New School for Social Research this Saturday night by the New Film Alliance. "Kameradschaft" represents the high water mark of German film production before Hitler came to power and reduced the movie industry to a decrepit organ in the service of a regime of pirates and sadists.

PEASANTS... Nearly every metropolitan motion picture critic of importance in the country acclaimed "Peasants" as one of the top films of the Soviet Union, but not Sergeant Joseph M. Koller, police censor of Detroit who has just banned the film as "un-American." Koller also recently banned "Youth of Maxim" under the anti-labor Dunckel-Baldwin bill. The Detroit Cinema Guild under whose auspices "Peasants" was to have been shown is planning legal action to restrain police chiefs from interfering with their film offerings.

FRISCO KID... A Hearst-Warner film to be boycotted. Hearst shows us the Barbary Coast of 1840, shows us conditions on the waterfront that gave rise to the vigilantes who snatched Frisco from out of the palm of the underworld and put it under the thumb of the underworld of the industrial magnates. The vigilantes, says Hearst, may have lynched, shot, killed, destroyed in the name of law and order but they saved Frisco for the big businessmen, the same ones who were soon to start using denizens of the underworld to halt the growth of the labor movement on the coast. In 1912 they sentenced Jim McNamara and in 1916 they framed one Tom Mooney for union activity. Hearst does not mention the barbary coast of 1935 in "Frisco Kid" but anyone with an eye for the truth can see what he is driving at. The film does not present the vigilantes as a movement dead and buried. It is offered as a solution to the grave conditions that exist in Frisco today where trade unionism, Socialism and Communism are allowed to exist unchecked. In other words the Barbary Coast is still there for the vigilantes to weed out. "Frisco Kid" is nothing if not intended by Hearst-Warner as a spark to set the old vigilante movement, spirit and all, in motion to clean up the red menace on the coast. Significantly enough the hero of the picture is a powerful gangster of the type of Al Capone who later on deserts his men to join forces with the vigilantes and the underworld where the pickings are easier because they are legal.

RIFFRAFF... Deals more viciously than "Frisco Kid" with the Frisco waterfront of today. According to "Riffraff" a hero is a man who resorts to violence to knock out reds and stop strikes; a villain is a red whose chief pleasure in life comes from making employes disloyal; a radical is an alien fanatic who believes in violence and destruction and is happiest when throwing bombs.... Follows "A Night at the Opera" at the Capitol Theatre.... "Riffraff" adds weight to Hearst's argument that the vigilantes must rise again....

IT'S A GREAT LIFE... About as complete a misrepresentation of the C. C. C. camps as you can imagine. We are asked to believe that the camps are a model of clean and healthy living; that the boys are taught all the better things of life, that the camps are not used for military training purposes, that the reds are a bunch of troublemakers sent into the camps by outside fanatics to do everything in their power to stop the boys from having a good time. It's a great life if you can beat this film.

FILMS RECOMMENDED... Mary Burns, Fugitive; Midsommer Night's Dream; Maty on Bounty; Metropolitan; Here's To Romance; Thirty-Nine Steps; Broadway Melody of 1936; La Marseillaise; Crime and Punishment

Third Class Diets --- First Class Presidential Demagoguery

ROOSEVELT ASSURES TORIES OF END OF FEDERAL RELIEF—MASSES OF THE PEOPLE MUST MAKE THEMSELVES HEARD THROUGH FARMER-LABOR PARTY

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT spoke into two microphones on Friday afternoon in the stadium of Georgia Institute of Technology.

Through Microphone No. 1, the President addressed the millions of workers, employed and unemployed, the small farmers and the middle class.

Through Microphone No. 2, he gave a message to Big Business which the masses of people were not supposed to understand.

For the first three-quarters of his speech, the President talked into Microphone No. 1—in his carefully trained, syrupy voice. He criticized the "gentlemen in well-warmed and well-stocked clubs" who object to federal relief. He pointed out that "the average of our citizenship lives today on what would be called by the medical fraternity a third-class diet." Behind this third-class diet, he admitted, lays the fact that "the masses of the American people have not got the pur-

chasing power to eat more and better food."

And what were the government plans for increasing purchasing power so that the third-class diet might be raised to at least a second-class one?

At this point, the President quit his first audience cold. He suddenly switched to Microphone No. 2, while the gentlemen in the "well-warmed and well-stocked clubs" tuned in.

To these gentlemen, Roosevelt gave the assurance that the ten million unemployed who still have no work jobs of any kind, would receive no federal aid in the future. "As things stand today, and in the light of a definite and continuing economic improvement, we have passed the peak of appropriations," he declared.

It was this one sentence that was pounced upon by the gentlemen in the "well-warmed and well-stocked clubs." They knew it was meant for them. And while they recognized that "the President and his advisers are

more seriously concerned over the difficulty of controlling treasury outgo than they have been" (Wall Street Journal), they let the President know that he would have to go all the way and cut-off the entire work relief program at once.

They demanded a more "convincing demonstration of the will to taper off" (Wall Street Journal). "This is very mild language," said the hoggish Journal of Commerce. "Promises are no longer believed!" sneered William Randolph Hearst in the American, while the Tory Herald Tribune said the same thing: "Considering the fate of past promises, can any one feel the happier?"

At the same time, the Tribune sounded the keynote on the question of the public debt. A tremendous debt is all right during war time. Then the people who have to fight the war for the bankers, are the very ones who should shoulder the entire expense through Lib-

erty Bonds and similar loans. But now, when the bankers are asked to contribute even a little to help feed some of the people who fight and pay for these wars—well, that's asking too much.

While the reactionary Wall Street, Liberty League open-shoppers are yanking the President by the nose and chiding him for not following their path fast enough, the masses of people must also make themselves heard. They must fight harder than ever against Roosevelt's steady retreat in the face of the pressure of reactionary Wall Street financiers, and for their own demands: for adequate federal relief and social insurance for all who need it.

And, understanding that Roosevelt and the Democratic Party do not represent their interests any more than does the Republican Party, the people must unite at once and build their own Farmer-Labor Party as a bulwark against the further degrading of the standard of living.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1935

Boycott the Scanmail!

THE members of all locals of the International Longshoremen's Association in Houston have just taken the logical next step. They have appealed by formal resolution to the rank and file of the I.L.A. in North Atlantic ports to actually boycott ships from the Gulf, "regardless of Ryan's instructions."

They solemnly declare that Ryan has "failed in his union duty" when he permitted every single Gulf ship but one, the Liberty Glo in Boston, to be unloaded by I.L.A. men in the North Atlantic ports. They point out that Ryan, in this respect, violated the decision of the I.L.A. convention. He violated the decision of the I.L.A. North Atlantic Executive Board. He broke his own promises of a boycott made in a speech to the Galveston longshoremen in October, and his own orders for a boycott, telegraphed to all I.L.A. locals in November.

On Friday, the steamer Scanmail, Morgan Line, loaded by scabs in New Orleans, is expected to dock at Pier 49, North River, New York Harbor.

Longshoremen, your brothers in Houston, over the grave of their picket, Sam Brandt, murdered five days ago by scabs, call on you to boycott this ship, to win their strike and save their union, which is your union, too.

The Developing of Cadres

"We need live people—people who have grown up from the masses of the workers, have sprung from their everyday struggle, people of militant action, wholeheartedly devoted to the cause of the proletariat, people whose brains and hands will give effect to the decisions of our Congress. Without Bolshevik, Leninist-Stalinist cadres we shall be unable to solve the enormous problems that confront the toilers in the fight against fascism."

"We need people equipped with the compass of Marxist-Leninist Theory."

—(G. Dimitroff—7th Congress, C. I.)

THE recent Congress of the Communist International emphasized the necessity of developing people who can consolidate and spread the influence of our Party; people who have shown their mettle in struggle—in strikes, in the struggles of the toiling farmers and in struggles against the bourgeois reaction of the South. We need people that are sensitive to the needs and demands of the toiling masses.

Such people must be equipped with Marxist-Leninist theory. This will give them the possibility of really leading the masses against fascist reaction.

The organization of the millions in the mass production industries into fighting industrial unions of the A. F. of L. will depend to a great extent on the concrete leadership of the Communists. "We must have more trained and developed leaders in the lower organizations of the Party and in mass organizations." (Browder—Madison Square Garden, Oct. 3.)

Our Party is beginning to take bold measures to develop these cadres by the establishing of a whole network of schools throughout the country—on a national, regional, district and section scale. These full time schools will give us the possibility of developing the necessary forces to take the lead in the struggle for the united front, for the labor party, for struggle against fascism and war and for the leadership of the liberation movement of the Negro people.

The forces that will be developed in these schools will serve as a guaranty that the decisions of the historic Seventh Congress of the Communist International will be put into life. The readers of the Daily Worker can help to spread this movement for the development of cadres for our Party by raising material aid—finances. Get into the movement—Party members and other readers of the Daily Worker and make these schools a living reality.

Party Life

By CENTRAL ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Role of Street Units In Neighborhood Strikes—Must Be on the Alert

THE unprecedented wave of small store and chain-store strikes in the neighborhoods of the New York District sharply raises before the street units the problem of how best to utilize these strikes in order to recruit into the Party the thousands of striking clerks and small store employees who have been roused to action by the attacks against their wages and hours. A series of such strikes which have occurred in Section eighteen, which have resulted in complete or partial victories for the workers due to the active participation of the Street Units, and these victories have at the same time enriched the experience of our comrades.

THE individual membership of the Street Units must exercise the greatest vigilance in their territory and immediately report any strike which breaks out to the Group Captain, Unit Organizer or Unit Bureau meeting, depending upon the circumstances and also the time at which the strike is discovered. The Group system of each Unit should be specially prepared and geared for such strike mobilization and, wherever possible, a standing committee capable of giving a few hours each day to assist in picketing, should be established.

As soon as a neighborhood strike occurs and the employees have begun picketing, they should be approached and fraternized with, their strike demands learned and the comrades should then state that they are members of the Communist Party in that neighborhood and anxious to participate and help the workers to win. Where workers are not friendly to the Party and such offers are refused, a number of comrades, as many as can be mobilized, should approach the strikers at regular intervals, one after the other, with offers to assist them in the name of the Party. Very often, these repeated offers by their number and sincerity will break down the resistance of the strikers and make them keenly aware of the Communist Party as an alert, militant, active working class force in the neighborhood. Under no condition should assistance be forced upon the strikers in such a way as to antagonize them or embitter them against the Party.

While cooperating in support of the strike, the Street Unit should also exercise independent initiative and action in order to win it. Apart from assistance in picketing, Units should issue leaflets in the name of the Unit and Section, publicizing the issues and demands of the particular strike action and appealing to the neighbors to boycott the store and help the strikers win better living conditions. Units should not depend on the leaflet, but issue a number with a variety of appeals to different elements in the neighborhood. Wherever possible comrades should visit their neighbors and other contacts and urge them to write or telephone protests to the store owners.

WHERE there is an Unemployment Council Hall or Workers Center in the neighborhood, which can be made available to the strikers for a meeting, this should be done. Also Units should try to have one of the strikers address the membership of the Unemployment Council or Workers Club on the issues and demands of their strike action. During the course of the strike Units should see to it that each striker receives a copy of the Daily Worker gratis.

One of the most important duties of the Street Units in conjunction with the all strikes is to arrange frequent Open Unit meetings to which should be invited every worker who is on strike anywhere in the Unit territory. These meetings should be addressed by experienced trade unionists. In Unit five, the comrades took the initiative to hold a house party to raise funds for the benefit of the strikers, and at a subsequent Open Unit meeting a number of the strikers joined the Party.

Correct action by the Street Units in the present period of small neighborhood strikes opens up the possibility of bringing great numbers of workers closer to the revolutionary movement. It requires only slight politicalization of the issues around which they are struggling. J. F., Section 18, Unit 22.

CATERING TO THE BEST PEOPLE ONLY

by Phil Bard



Letters From Our Readers

Sherrill Lauds Mussolini—Wishes 'He'd Come Over Here'

New York, N. Y.
Comrade Editor:

On Nov. 28th in New York's Biltmore Hotel, General Charles H. Sherrill addressed the Italian Chamber of Commerce. "I am here today," he said, "to speak for a man I have long known and admired, for a gallant father who has sent his own two sons into the thick of the fighting for their beloved homeland—for Mussolini, also father of that amazing creation of his brain and heart—the new Italy." Later the general, describing the dictator's "suppression of Communism," he added: "I wish to God he'd come over here and have a chance to do the same thing."

Fellow-members of the National Guard general, at the swanky 43rd Street Century Club, have heard Charlie Sherrill with considerable amusement time and again. To their credit let it be said that his sword-rattling has always struck them as much more significant than his garbled journalism dealing with dictatorships.

More significant, however, than any rebuke recently handed to Sherrill, notorious praise agent for Mussolini and Hitler, is that contained in Commodore Ernest Lee Jahnke's letters of November 25th to the German and the International Olympic Committees in which he disavowed Sherrill's attempts to whitewash the Nazi government and its sports dictators. Commodore

Readers are urged to write to the Daily Worker their opinions, impressions, experiences, whatever they feel will be of general interest. Suggestions and criticisms are welcome, and whenever possible are used for the improvement of the Daily Worker. Correspondents are asked to give their names and addresses. Except when signatures are authorized, only initials will be printed.

Jahnke in detailed narrative gave the lie direct to all the representative made by them and their willing ally, Sherrill.

Even if the fascist-minded National Guard officers can steamroller the nationwide protests, the fact remains that the American Olympic Committee has to supply \$300,000—unless the Hitler regime kicks in with the deficit. With a strong and constantly growing American Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, liberal, radical, conservative bloc working towards a boycott of the German games, it will be very difficult for Sherrill and his kind to regiment American athletes into participation. CLERIC.

Sends 'Daily' to Reformatory to Fight 'Parole Slavery'

Onawa, Ia.

Comrade Editor: I enclose \$1 for a two months' subscription to the Daily Worker. This is going to an inmate of a reformatory. Many of the scabs and scolds against labor are "parole slaves," and I am satisfied if more papers were going into the prisons that the parole-slavery racket could be broken up or at least deprived of a great deal of its power. W.

Armistice Day in Seattle—Sees 'Interest Lagged'

Seattle, Washington.
Comrade Editor:

On the day that the capitalist class proclaims the commemoration of the end of the "war to end war" (12,000,000 killed; 25,000 new millionaires), I watched the Armistice Day parade.

Some of the features of the parade this year were startling: Gold Star mothers in just 5 cars, while in previous years there have been as many as 50 to 75; the regular soldiers from Fort Lawton, who received a very cold hand from the onlookers; the Veterans of Foreign Wars, looking very seedy after six years of the depression. Also in the Legion groups was a group of youngsters who marched with Legion officers at their side. This is something new in Seattle, as it shows that they are attempting to win over the youth to be used as fascist troops against the working class. Not one labor organization was represented in the line of march, or any civic unemployed group.

The spirit of the parade was at a very low level. The parade itself was small, and the attendance very small. Interest lagged. Truly it appears that the working class is becoming more and more enlightened in the spirit of Armistice Day. Hoping that this May Day, 1936, will see a demonstration twice that put on by the 100 per cent boys who fought to make the profits of Wall Street secure. E. R.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

Oil, Peace and War Different Policies British, French, U.S.S.R.

PREMIER LAVAL of France, it turns out, is most interested in keeping the oil pipes running to Mussolini's war machine. Hitler, for some time, has been ardently flirting with the coy French diplomat for the purpose of transforming the Ethiopian war into a conflagration against the Soviet Union.

French imperialism now is forced to tilt its mask so that it can speak up more plainly. Laval pleads with the British not to let a collective oil embargo go through. It's all done in the name of peace.

You see Laval and Baldwin for some time have been carrying on the most nefarious and criminal secret negotiations with Mussolini for a "solution" of the Ethiopian question. Laval has been the most active agent in this regard. But British imperialism is not a complete master of the forces set into motion by Mussolini's war against Ethiopia.

Forced to rely on a measure of League sanctions for its own interest, British imperialism cannot turn them off like a water faucet in the Foreign Office, when their needs require it. There are 51 other hands on that tap, keeping it running in their interests.

EVEN the United States enters the scene. Britain is anxious, in the event of oil sanctions, to bring the U. S. in. The reasons are manifold. A few: Not to lose trade of British Royal Dutch Shell to Standard Oil; in order, at least, if oil sanctions are put into effect, to get the full effect quickly; to preserve growing understanding between Wall Street and London in regard to Japan's moves in China; in order to keep the League from being discredited in the eyes of the American public, etc., etc., etc.

LAVAL wants no oil embargo enforced in order to sacrifice Ethiopia to Mussolini, which he feels will be made impossible if collective oil sanctions are put into effect.

What would Norman Thomas have the Soviet Union do in such a situation? Throw a monkey wrench into the whole favorable factors moving towards an oil embargo? Norman Thomas takes Mussolini at his word, that a collective oil embargo means war. If that is so, wouldn't an oil embargo by one country give Mussolini a greater advantage in this regard, especially when such other factors as Hitler's overtures to Laval and Japanese advance Mussolini's case in this regard?

Actually, Mussolini howls with impotent rage in the face of a collective oil embargo. James M. Minifie, in Sunday's Herald Tribune, devotes the leading article of the day to the fact that the French pro-fascist press has shown that Mussolini is forced to drop his bluff of a world war as an answer to oil sanctions. They show that at first Mussolini would consider such sanctions as "a hostile act." Now he sings a different tune; he will resign as "an unfriendly gesture!"

THE very threat of a unanimous oil embargo has Mussolini on the run, and threatens to upset not only Mussolini's growing debacle in Ethiopia, but French and British-imperialism's plans to save Italian capitalism at the expense of sacrificing Ethiopia.

Unilateral, individual action by the Soviet Union at this stage of the imperialist conflicts, would help them unite on an anti-Soviet basis. They would supply Mussolini with all the oil he requires. The Soviet Union would be accused of wrecking the whole principle and the gains that have been made. The U. S. S. R. would be the goat.

That would be the result if Norman Thomas's arguments were to prevail. Mussolini could desire no better outcome on this decisive issue; Hitler and Japan's imperialism would be overjoyed. The total effect would be — Mussolini would obtain ALL the oil he needs; collective action against an aggressor would receive a terrific blow. The full and mighty force of the Soviet peace policy must be understood not by falsely glittering facts of high-sounding phrasing, but by the whole nature of the present historical situation: at the drive of Fascism to war not only for a redivision of the world but for the destruction of the Land of Socialism.

Dimitroff Report on the United Front

"The powerful urge towards the united front in all the capitalist countries shows that the lessons of defeat have not been in vain. The working class is beginning to act in a new way. The initiative shown by the Communist Party in the organization of the united front and the supreme self-sacrifice displayed by the Communists, by the revolutionary workers in the struggle against fascism have resulted in an unprecedented increase in the prestige of the Communist International." (Dimitroff's report to the Seventh World Congress.)